The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 58 BOMBAY: MONDAY MARCH 9 1914 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Adenwith	...to
1914				
7th March	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st. ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	10000
28th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia†	..
*1stApril	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th. ,,	abia ..	8000	....	..
11th. ,,	-sette ..	6000	Medina ...	12500
18th. ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	...0
25th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
*29th. ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	11000
9th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ...	..
16th. ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	...0
23rd. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
30th ,,	Macedonia ..	14500	.....	..

†This vessel will call at Naples.

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE "A" rate	"B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate	"B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs.	495	Rs. 981 or Rs.	742-8.
" LONDON ..... ,,	627 or Rs.	528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs.	792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent,
186 P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Tottori Maru	Moses.	5916	26th. Feb.	8th. Mar.
Hasen Maru.	Sano.	3785	20th. Mar.	31st. ,,
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	22nd. ,,	2nd. April.
Bombay Maru	Terada	4825	27th. ,,	7th. ,,
Kamakura Maru	Hori	6126	6th. April.	17th. ,,
Kanzoon Maru	Date	5143	16th. ,,	27th. ,,
Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	6163	26th. ,,	7th. May.
Penang Maru	Murazumi	4965	6th ,,	17th. ,,
Inaba Maru	Shinohe	518	16th. May.	27th May.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 18,550,000

Head Office : YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tsingtau.
Hote	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A.	New York	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Steamers	Tons	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Miles or Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July	10th July.	24th July
*City of Calcutta	7630	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug
*City of York	7811	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5th Sep.
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	.....	14th. Sep
†City of Marseilles	8800	19th Sep	26th Sep.	11th. Oct.
*City of Glasgow	6529	28th Sep	6th Oct.	21st Oct
†City of Paris	9232	10th Oct	17th Oct.	31st Oct
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct	30th Oct.	13th Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct.	.....	21st Nov.
†City of Calcutta	7630	7th Nov	14th Nov	29th Nov.
*Trafford Hall	5321	17th Nov.	25th Nov	11th Dec
City of Manchester	5551	5th Dec	.....	28th Dec.
†City of Marseilles.	8800	17th Dec.	24th Dec.	8thJan.'1

*Calling at Naples.
Calling at Marseilles.
†Calling Karachi direct.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Cl Single	2nd Cl Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	..	990	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutcher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bats and Sons' Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

19, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the

Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank 284-

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
LINGA, 2184, 9th March 11 a.m., †P. D. & C. M
KOLA 1205, Th. 12th March 9 a.m., ‡C.M. LHSA, 2184, Fri. 13th March *8 a.m., Direct ‡Cutch Mandvie.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "KOLA" 1205 tons, on Thursday, the 12th March, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARJORA" 3,164 tons, on Thursday, the 12th March, calling at Muscat, Bushire Mangarol, Karachi, Pasin, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Noweit Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

†PURNEA .....3306 Tuesday 10th Mar.
*PUNDUA .....3305 Thursday 19th Mar.
†PENDAKOTA .....3418 ,, 2nd April.
*PALAMCOTTA .....3413 ,, 16th ,,
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onwards connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait, Settlement Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

9th March, 1914.

FOR ADVERTISEEMENT RATES

APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailing have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bomby
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb. 1914
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar. ,,
OLYMPIA	5124	J. Kinnaird	29th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	24th June 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	21st Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single, Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	658	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

83-85, Medows Street, } BOMBAY,
7, Esplanade Road, }

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 24.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opend for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

FUND EXCEED.....£19,031,22
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,139,550

FIRE, LIFE,
MARINE, PROFITS
AND
MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

and for Prospectus and Particulars to:—
C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or T. H. OORE & Co., Chief Agents,
Hummum St., Fort.
BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

STEEL BARLESS PIANOS.

Those executants who are interested in the construction and history of the Pianoforte upon which they perform, and who can trace and have followed with close attention the addition of the various improvements in the Pianoforte generally will, all the more, relish the delicious touch and soulful tone of the English-made

BROADWOOD
NEW BARLESS GRAND PIANO

which we are now exhibiting at our Piano Saloon.

Broadwood's new system of construction is entirely opposed to the accepted canon of piano making. Instead of an unyielding frame of cast iron an elastic but very powerful frame of steel is used, all internal bars are omitted, a free toned open frame has been substituted for the "gridiron" casting and the results are the Barlets Pianofortes.

The resilience of the new patent frame has a great influence upon the tone of the Pianoforte and John Broadwood and Sons, as the result of constant experiments carries on during a long period, have perfected a construction which, like so many other great Broadwood improvements, is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-equality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth.

The development of the new system has become possible only with the latest advances of the metallurgical art, for, until quite recently, steel castings such as Messrs Broadwood now use could not be manufactured.

The verdict of the jury at the last International Exhibition, held at Paris, was that Pianofortes made with the Broadwood Barless or open frame are unsurpassed for purity, equality and freedom of tone. It may be added that gradation of power which is one of the musician's greatest materials can be more easily utilized in the Barless Broadwood than any other Pianoforte with the ordinary framing.

Sole Agents For Broadwood Pianos.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50 Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50 ,,	2—0

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, D. Merwan & Co., 24 Medow Street, Fort

Branch 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Dock

Our I. C. O. brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1906

FIRE LIFE
(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised Capital		50,00,000
Subscribed Capital		25,00,000
Paid up Capital		5,00,000
Reserve Fund		65,000
Claims Paid Over		1,50,000

Special Features,

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

For full particulars apply to:—
Messrs. M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS,
SECRETARIES.
78, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0	2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12	2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2	2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0	2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12	0 per 8 Imp. gallns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York is IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Order books applied gratis on application.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged.

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

THE services of a Cutter required by the Tailoring Department, ARMY & NAVY STORES, Calcutta, for seven months from the 1st April 1914. 1216

MATHEMATICAL Mistress required for one term. Salary Rs. 100 a month resident.—Apply LADY PRINCIPAL. La Martiniere for Girls, Calcutta. 1212.

WANTED—European Nurse for little boy 2½ and infant. Delhi and Naini Tal.—Apply Mrs. ROUSE, 40 Alipur Road, Delhi. 1207.

WANTED to INVEST 10 LAKHS on security of immoveable property in Bombay locality Fort, reasonable rate of interest.—Apply to "Security" care of "Bombay Chronicle." 1300.

WANTED for a European gentleman in good position Board and Residence within reach of Fort. Write stating terms to Box No. 320, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1790

WANTED by a Cambridge graduate a POST as School-Master, Secretary, or tutor to son of Ruling Chief. Apply to "C. A. M." care of "Bombay Chronicle." 1214

WANTED SITUATION as Accountant or Cashier by a Parsi gentleman of fourteen years' experience in a first-class local office. Best references and testimonials. Any security offered. Willing to take up any responsible post locally or upcountry. Apply to Box No. 316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1751

ENGINEER—Passed B.A. Roorkee Asstt. Engineer Departmental General Efficiency and for Magisterial powers with credit age 39, experience one year Buildings and Roads, fourteen years Canals during which twice officiated as Executive Engineer, and eight years Canal Magistrate, also one year Sanitary Engineer training speciality Innundation Canals, seeks employment. Salary expected Rs. 500. Services available immediately. Highest references. Sportsman, good rider, fond of outdoor work. For further particulars write to L. MOOKERJEE, care of Justice Sir P. Banerjee, Kt., Allahabad. 1173

WANTED.—A few good Turners and Machinemen. Wages $1/ to $1/50 per diem according to ability. Cost of deck passage from India to Penang will be refunded upon signing agreement to remain for 3 years. Applications, which must state age and experience, together with copies of testimonials to be addressed to

LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT,
Central Workshops,
Kuala Lumpur,
Federated Malay State Railway,
Federated Malay States.

None but thoroughly experienced men need apply. 1177

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.—WANTED for temporary service for one year from 1st April, 1914, two ASSISTANT ENGINEERS on Rs. 250 per mensem with a motor cycle allowance of Rs. 30. One month's notice of termination of service on either side.

Applications with copies of testimonials must reach the Undersigned on or before 14th instant.

14th instant.

Successful candidates will be required to join on 1st April.

JAMES R. COATS, B. Sc., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Engineer,
Ripon Buildings, Madras, 2nd March, 1914. 1207

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. AE3.
11, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED:

WANTED—A Catering Khansamah for the Bareilly Club. Applications to be sent to HONY. SECY., Bareilly Club. 1218

WANTED LADY GRADUATE for an Indian Lady must know French & Music. Apply to Box No. 323, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1807

WANTED — Experienced TAXI-CAB DRIVERS, Indians or Europeans. Apply with copies of testimonials to the INDIAN MOTOR TAXI-CAB Co., Ltd., Bombay, No. 7. 1810

WANTED.—New or second hand rails (about 6 miles) for M. G. Tramway complete with fastenings. Also points and crossings. Apply "M.G." c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1818

WANTED—An English-speaking School Master, must enlist, staff pay Rs. 20-1-25. Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to The ADJUTANT, 29th Lancers, Poona. 1220

WANTED a Military Band Master on Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50 per mensem with free quarters.—Apply at once to COMMANDANT TIPPERAH STAFF FORCE, Agartala. (Bengal.) 1209

WANTED—Trained Nurse as Matron, Lady Aitchison Hospital, Lahore, maternity, surgical medical training essential, Rs. 150, free residence.—Apply with testimonials to PHYSICIAN-INCHARGE. 1208

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—One Billiard Marker (must know the work of either Abdar or Bearer). Pay Rs. 20 per mensem. Apply MESS SECRETARY, 32nd Lancers, Jubbulpore. 1175

WANTED a First or Second Class Competent ENGINEER for Ice Factory in Punjab and Behar. Salary Rs. 80 to Rs. 200 according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 325, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1814

WANTED by European 2nd and 3rd floor flat furnished or unfurnished. E. L. and Fans, must be well situated. Cooperage preferred.—Apply stating rent to Box. No. 322, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1801.

WANTED a STENOGRAPHER for the A. S. R. S. India and Burmah, Ltd. Pay according to qualifications. Apply personally at the Office ERUCK SHAW Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, between hours of 10-30 and 5-30 (Standard Time). 1908

WANTED English or French Nursery Governess, for boy of seven, must have had previous experience of teaching. Not over 35 years of age. No one brought up in this country need apply.—Apply with copies of testimonials to Mrs. SKEEN, Staff College, Quetta. 1206

WANTED.—RESIDENT TEACHER, trained, certificated, required for primary section; C. of E. Communicant, salary Rs. 75 p.m., with board, laundry and medical attendance free.—Apply to the HONY. SECY., Mayo School and Orphanage, Simla. 1213.

WANTED for the Civil Hospital, Delhi a European English Trained NURSE, Pay Rs. 80—4—100 with messing allowance of Rs. 45 per mensem and free quarters. Further details on application.

Applications to be sent to the address of CIVIL SURGEON, Delhi, with testimonials. 1159

WANTED a JUNIOR PERMANENT WAY INSPECTOR (European) for service on the Uganda Railway, British East Africa. Three years' agreement. Salary Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 400, on approved service. Free quarters. Applications with copies of testimonials to AGENTS IN INDIA, Uganda Railway, Karachi. 1225

WANTED.—An M.A., in English for the POST of ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of English. Pay up to Rs. 150/- according to qualifications. Apply stating age, experience etc to:—

THE SECRETARY,
D. A. V. College, Managing Committee,
1817 LAHORE.

WANTED—A qualified Passed HOSPITAL ASSISTANT for the Janjira State. Pay Rs. 30 to begin with. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned.

B. M. KHARKAR,
Dewan of Janjira.
Murud-Janjira, 22nd February, 1914. 1812

WANTED.—A neat, accurate and reliable DRAUGHTSMAN. Only good men experienced in plotting field and road surveys, contours etc., need apply. Salary Rs. 60-5-100 and local allowance. Apply stating age by letter in own handwriting only marked DRAUGHTSMAN, to the CONSULTING SURVEYOR TO GOVERNMENT, Secretariat, Bombay. 1794

WANTED for the Maharajah's High School, Kishangarh (Rajputana), a HEAD MASTER on a salary of Rs. 50—60 per month. A Graduate with teaching experience preferred. Applications will be received by the Undersigned till 31st of March, 1914.

DIWAN BAHADUR K. L. PAONASKER,
1169 Chief Member of State Council.

WANTED.—An experienced SURVEYOR. Must have been accustomed to accurate work and the carrying out of surveys of land and buildings and plotting own work. Valuation experience would be a recommendation. Salary Rs. 150-5-200 and local allowance. Apply stating age by letter only marked SURVEYOR to the Consulting Surveyor to Government, Secretariat, Bombay. 1794

WANTED.

WANTED ENGAGEMENT by Englishman, young, extensive Colonial Commercial experience. Traveller. Accountant or any capacity. Highest credentials. Local Personal recommendations. Will accept moderate salary. Apply Box No. 326, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 01815

FOR SALE.

A New Coachbuilt Side Car Canoe-shaped "The Leicester," Rs. 215.—Major FOWLER, Akola, Berar. 1204

FOR SALE,—PERSIAN CARPETS at specially low rates. Owner disposing of same as he has no need of them. Apply to "Persian" care of "Bombay Chronicle." 1170

FOR SALE.—CHESTNUT Aust. G. 15-2, aged, good charger, hack and hunter, up to much work, believed sound, Rs. 500; open to trial at Indore.—Apply BADDELEY, Bhopal. 1205.

FOR SALE an English made VIS-A-VIS very light and showy. Rubber-tyred Crife wheels. Done up for owner's use. Never used as owner goes Home and wants to sell. Apply to Box No. 518, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1200

FOR SALE.—OWNER GOING ON LEAVE.—One 15 H.P. HUMBER 5 seater Car; recently done up and in excellent running order. New cape hood last month.

Apply CAPT. W. LUMSDEN, Government Dockyard, Bombay.

CHESTNET AUSTRALIAN GELDING, by Gold Dust, 15-2 6 years, landed about 6 months. Very fast, likely to make good hunter or pigsticker.

Can be seen at BALDOCK'S. 1820

FOR SALE—Available after 15th March, Owner Going to the Hills 20 H. P. Ford 1913 model fitted with master Vibrator. Only landed in December, 1913. English torpedo body painted grey and upholstered throughout in green leather. Perfect running order, and as good as new. Stepney (unused), lamps and tools complete. Can be seen or tried in Delhi, Rs. 3,000.

.355 Mannlicher Schonauer Rifle, take down model, in leather case with about 40 rounds ammunition. Rs. 175. Apply to Capt. J. MACKENZIE, Viceregal Lodge, Delhi. 1222

FOR SALE.—GOVERNMENT MILITARY DAIRY FARM AMBALA.

Hams	... As.	12 per lb.
Breakfast (belly) bacon	... "	12 "
Back bacon	... "	11 "
Thick shoulder bacon	... "	9 "
Thin shoulder bacon	... "	8 "

Pigs are bred at Karnal Government Farm from imported English stock. All produce cured under European supervision.

Preferred by customers to imported stores.

Orders should be addressed to MANAGER Military Dairy Farm, Ambala.

FOR SALE—Grey Waler Gelding 15 hands, 8 years old, Grand hunter, very clever across melon ground, good fencer, moderately fast. Regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds this season. Upto great weight. Present owner rides over 15 stone. Open to Veterinery examination and trial. Owner going home. Price Rs. 1,000. Apply

K. HEWLETT,
1738 Palli Hill, Bandra.

MADAME SEMLOH.—Apollo Buildings has latest styles in Millinery and etc. Prices to suit all. Ladies' Hats cleaned and renovated. 1597

PONIES FOR SALE.—To Reduce Stables. MERRY LASS, T. B. E., Park Swell —Eram, 5 years.

2. ALANNAH, C. B. General Cronje—Cymbeline, 5 years.

3. CINNAMON, Bay Arab Gold, Fast and up to weight, 5 years.

4. FRECKLES, Grey Arab Geld. Fast and up to weight, 5 years.

The above are sound. No vice. Will measure for polo and likely to make first class polo ponies. The first three ought to win races. Prices, etc. Apply to Major HOLMES, No. 13 Cantonments, Bareilly. 1223

(1)- An experienced BLACKSMITH MAISTRY, capable of supervising Smiths' work, salary Bts. Rs. 80.

(2) A SAW MILL CHARGEMAN, capable of taking charge of the whole work in Saw Mill, salary Bts. Rs. 125.

(3). A FITTING SHOP CHARGEMAN with experience in Mill Wright work, salary Bts. Rs. 155.

Apply with copies of references to the LOCO & CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT
N. G. S. Railways,
Secunderabad, (Deccan).
1160.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET at Byculla opposite Victoria Gardens LARGE or SMALL GODOWNS in premises of Tramway Stables. Apply WITHIN. 1779

MOTOR ON HIRE.—On hire a NAPIER four cylinder landaulette good as New Apply to Box No .516, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1143

MOTOR ON HIRE.—A five seater English Motor Car landaulette can be had on hire from 10-30 a.m. S.T. to 4-30. Apply to Box No. 514 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1141

TO BE LET—Well situated and breezy FLAT in Sussex Road, Byculla next to Victoria Gardens. Modern sanitary arrangements. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. PERRY on premises. 0926

NOTICES.

TENDERS INVITED for delivery of the undermentioned at Jamsetji Bunder, Colaba within 3 weeks from date of order.

WOODEN TRUSSES.

81 of 21'8" spani 50 of 21'3" span.
Tie Beams " Rafters 4" X 5"; King posts & Trusses 4" X 4".

WOODEN PURLINS.

4" X 4"—112 of 14' length, 440 of 13 ft. length, 576 of 12'6".
3" X 3"—105 of 13 ft. length, 156 of 12'6".
4" X 3"—30 of 22 ft. length.

To be supplied of best jungle wood unplaned but good workmanship.

Firms tendering should quote a price for the whole or any part of those quantities, that they are prepared to guarantee delivery within the above period.

WE do not bind ourselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

RALLI BROTHERS".
1816

NOTICE.

TWO SHARE CERTIFICATES bearing Nos. 2148 and 2173 of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., have been LOST or MISPLACED by the undersigned. Anyone dealing with the same, if found, will do so at his own risk.

FRAMROZ JEHANGIRJI BENGALEE.
Bombay, 7th March, 1914. 1809

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 17th instant,, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
RALPH KIDD,
Ag. Manager.
Bombay, 5th March 1914.

NOTIFICATION.

ENQUIRIES regarding accommodation at Victoria Terminus Station, on the occasion, of the arrival of Their Excellencies, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India and Lady Hardinge, on FRIDAY, the 20th March, 1914, should be made in writing to the Undersigned.

Full address must be given when a reply or a card is required.

A. H. WHYTE, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 7th March, 1914. 123

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the Debenture-holders of The Indian Cement Co., Ltd., will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, the 9th March, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To appoint a Trustee in place of Azim Shree Vajsurwala, who has resigned.
2. To appoint a Debenture Director.
3. To transact any other business, which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order.
The INDIAN CEMENT CO., LTD.
TATA SONS & CO.,
Agents.
Navsari Chambers, Fort,
Bombay 28th February 1914. 1815

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by the Undersigned for the erection of a NEW MILL at Indore.

The Plans, Specifications and Schedule of Rates may be inspected at the Office of the Undersigned where Forms of Tenders may be obtained on payment of Rs. 5 each.

Each Contractor shall deposit with his Tender a sum of Rs. 1,000 as a guarantee of good faith and this amount will be forfeited in the event of any evasion, refusal, or delay in signing the Contract; this deposit will be returned upon non-acceptance of the Tender.

Tenders are to be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned on or before 2 p.m. (S. T.), on 20th, March, 1914.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

SARUPCHANDJI HUKAMCHAND,
Indore City,
5th March, 1914. 1215

NOTICE.

NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEES.
ANDHERI & BORIVLI.

SEALED TENDERS are INVITED for the collection of stall rents, admission fees etc., chargeable in respect of the following markets at Anderi and Borivli for the year 1914-15.

II. Andheri All markets.
of the compound.
house except shops in front
III. Borivli All markets and slaughter

IV. The tenders should be made separately for Andheri & Borivli and may be made in respect of either or both places.

V. The tenders should be submitted so as to reach the Chairman, Notified Area Committees, Salsette at his office at Palli Hill, Bandra up to 12 noon on the 23rd March 1914.

VI. The Notified Area Committees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender. For further particulars apply to the Secretary Notified Area Committees at Andheri.

E. G. TURNER.
Chairman,
Notified Area Committee.
Bandra, Palli Hill.
5th March, 1914. 1811

THE HINDUSTAN TEA & FISHERY LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act).
Capital—Rs. 2,00 00.

DIVIDED into 20,000 shares of Rs. 10 each payable in five instalments at an interval of two months.

DIRECTORS—The Hon'ble Mr. Ramani Mohon Das, Tea Planter and Zeminder, Karimganj. Babu Kasi Nath Das, Late Superintendent, Bidyanagar and Channighat Tea Gardens, Director, All India Tea and Trading Co. Babu Debendra Nath Data Manager, Kalinagar T. E.

GARDEN—Started on about 4,000 acres of land between Latu and Langai stations on the A. B. Rly. Purchase of running tea concern in the Sylhet District, yielding annual profits of Rs. 15,000 is also being arranged.

FISHERY—Half a dozen big tanks near Itakhola station on the A. B. Rly. arranged. Further tanks and bheels are being taken up Large number of shares already subscribed. For shares and other particulars please apply to:—

THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE,
Karimganj, Sylhet.
RELIABLE AND RESPECTABLE SHARE SELLING AGENTS ARE WANTED ON LIBERAL COMMISSION. 1512

NOTICES.

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS for suppliyng 400—40 gallon casks of Tar for tar-spraying and making tarmacadam roads will be received by the President up to 12 noon on Monday, 4th May, 1914.

Copy of Specification and conditions may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

JAMES R. COATS, B.Sc., Assoc. M. Inst., C. E.
Engineer.
Ripon Buildings,
Madras, 4th March, 1914. 1232

PUNJAB AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

THREE POSTS for Chemical Research Assistants on Rs. 70—7—140 P. M., with free quarters or house allowance will shortly fall vacant. Applications are invited; candidates must be the Graduates of an Indian University with distinction in chemistry or possess an equivalent training and applications accompanied by testimonials should be submitted to the Principal, Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur.

J. H. BARNES,
Principal,
Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur. 1715

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Daily Express between Bombay, Delhi, Ferozepore Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Also an additional Fast Passenger train between Bombay and Delhi.

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.	Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.		H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba) Arr:	8.30
20.37 Arr:	Muttra Dep.	8.45
23.20 "	Delhi "	6.0
5.48 "	Bhatinda "	23.43
7.21 "	Ferozepore Cantt: "	22. 9
8.56 "	Lahore Cant: West "	20.52
11.17 "	Wazirabad "	17.50
13.30 "	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad) "	15.54
12.40 "	Jhelum "	16.13
15.50 "	Rawalpindi "	13.32
19.10 "	Nowshera "	9.47
20.13 "	Peshawar Cantt: "	8.48

A 1st and 2nd class carriage runs through on this train between Bombay and Ambala via Saharanpur to the following timings:—

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.	Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.		H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba) Arr:	8.30
23.50 "	Delhi "	4.35
1.23 Arr:	Meerut Cantt: Dep:	2.11
3.27 "	Saharanpur "	23. 5
5.10 "	Ambala Cantt: "	21.8

Daily Mail and Fast Passenger trains between Bombay and Kathiawar via Viramgam.

Down. Gujarat Fast Mail Passenger.	Stations.	Up. Fast Gujarat Passenger Mail.
1, 2, 3. 1, 2, 3.		1, 2, 3. 1, 2, 3.
H. M. H. M.		H. M. H. M.
21.30 21.45 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba) Arr:	6.45 7.59
21.55 22.14 "	Grant Road "	6. 6 7. 9
5.11 7.10 Arr:	Baroda Dep:	21. 0 23.45
7.40 10.20 "	Ahmedabad "	17.35 21.20
9.40 12.35 "	Viramgam (change for Kathiawar). "	15.20 19.15

The Fast Passenger trains connect at Baroda with through trains for and from Delhi as follows:—

7.40 Dep:	Baroda	Arr:	20.15
6.55 Arr:	Delhi	Dep:	21.20

Note.—For timings of up trains read from tothe ipotcoolumn.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

THE BHAVNAGAR CITY PRESS & MFG., CO., LD.

IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE FOR SALE.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON MERCHANTS.

WE the undersigned Liquidators of the Bhawnagar City Press and Manufacturing Co., Ld., hereby beg to inform the Public that offers are invited at the undermentioned address for the purchase of the following properties of the said Company situate at Bhawnagar:—

Leasehold land situate in the City of Bhawnagar, admeasuring 6 acres and 13 gunthas, for the residue of the term of 99 years secured by a Lease dated the 19th day of September, 1884, from His Highness Maharaja Sir Takhatsingji, K.C.S.I., Thakore Saheb of Bhawnagar, with the press-house and other buildings, standing thereon, together with the presses, Engine with Pumps, Boiler, Machinery, plant, fixture, implements and other articles and things erected and fitted therein, and lying and being upon or appertaining to the said land buildings, and property subject to the rent reserved by an annual rent of Rs. 200 (Two hundred only).

The Liquidators may also consider offers if received in part for one of the Company's presses and the Corrugated Sheets Mixing Shed adjoining the press-house.

No offers will be considered valid unless it is accompanied by a sum of Rs. 2,500 as a Deposit which will be returned to those, whose offers are rejected.

The Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept any offer but would consider any reasonable offer and the person or persons so offering will accordingly be informed in due time.

Description and dimensions of Hodgart's Patent Presses with 10 Feet Levers and Cylinders with Engine, Boiler and pumps separate.

2 Hodgart's Patent combined lever and hydraulic Cotton Presses with 10 ft. Lever and 10 in. cylinders. Ram capped with Brass Steel Pens to Lever Joints. Steel door, mountings with eccentric motion Opener, Steel plates inside. Press cheeks with Roller Paths, Rollers bushed with steel or Gun metal inlet and outlet valves made in 1884.

1 Horizontal H. P. Steam Engine, cylinder 16in. Diar and 24 in. strocks with cut off, expansion valves actuated by Governors made in 1884.

1 Cast Iron Pump Bed Plate, fitted with 16 Gunmetal pumps with flywheel, shaft Eccentrics connecting rods, Guids, etc.

1 Donkey Engine and Feed pump, combined with feed water, Heating box.

2 Weighing machines with boxes, weights, corner aprons complete.

2 Hydraulic gauges 6 T. 6 in. diar with pipe and valve.

1 Lancashire Boiler 24 ft. x 6ft.—6 in. diar with steel flues 2 ft.—7 in. diar made by Yatez and Thomas Coy. Blackburn England, of 120 lbs. steam working pressure per square inch made in 1899.

PRABHASHANKER VENISHANKER,
KALIANRAI SHANKERPRASAD,
Liquidators.
83, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 13th February, 1914. 1694

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 1232

NOTICE.

"KARMAL" ENGINE PACKING.

THE undersigned Essabhoy Abdulhusein and Co., Mill Stores Suppliers, of 168, Nagdevi Street, Bombay, hereby give notice that they have undertaken that they will not accept any orders for or sell any engine packing under the name of "KARMAL," which is the registered trademark in India of Messrs. Small and Parkes, Limited, and that they will not use the word "KARMAL" in connection with any engine packing whatsoever unless the same has been manufactured by Messrs. Small & Parkes, Limited, of Manchester, and supplied by Messrs. Alcock Ashdown & Company, Limited, the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

Dated the 5th day of March, 1914.

ESSABHOY ABDULHUSEIN & CO. 1232

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE GOODS OF GABRIEL DUNCAN SMITH DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Sections 320 of Act X of 1865 and 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, all persons having claims against the estate of the above named deceased who died on the 11th day of April, 1913, at Glasgow, and to whose estate Letters of Administration have been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal to me the Undersigned, are hereby required to send full particulars of their claims, a Statement of their Accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them to me, the Undersigned, on or before the 1st day of April, 1914, after which date no claims will be admitted, and the assets of the Estate will be distributed.

Dated this 24th day of February, 1914.

JOHN COWAN,
11, Elysium Row, Calcutta,
Administrator to the Estate of
1233 G. D. Smith, deceased.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 LOTS (EACH OF 100 BALES) FINE MACHINE GINNED KHANDESH AND FULLY GOOD BENGAL COTTON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ralli Bros. and on account and at the risk of their defaulting buyers, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co.; are instructed to sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 10th day of March 1914, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Messrs. Dallaporta and Patel's Rooms, near Grant Buildings, Colaba, the following:—

AM/KE 100 bales Fine Machine Ginned Khandesh Cotton against Ralli Bros., D/o No. 637.

AM/BE 100 bales Fine Machine Ginned Khandesh Cotton against Ralli Bros., D/o No. 412.

DA/BE 100 bales Fine Machine Ginned Khandesh Cotton against Ralli Bros., D/o No. 276.

ML/8 100 bales Fully Good Bengal Cotton against Ralli Bros., D/o No. 513.

K/KOG 100 bales Fully Good Bengal Cotton against Ralli Bros., D/o No. 769.

The bales represented by D/orders Nos. 637 and 412 are lying at Messrs. Ralli Bros's Jatha, Jamshedjee Bunder, Colaba.

The bales represented by D/orders Nos. 276 and 769 are lying at Messrs. Ralli Bros's Jatha, Colaba Cotton Green.

The bales represented by D/order No. 513 are lying at Messrs. Ralli Bros's Talav Jatha, Sassoon Dock.

But the stamped bales representing all the above lots will be open for inspection at Messrs. Dallaporta and Patel's Rooms, where the lots are to be sold.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate of the late Miss Martha Herr, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 16th day of March, 1914, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), the effects of the said deceased, consisting of overcoat, blouses, jackets, petticoats, lace pieces, umbrella, tin trunk, time-piece, knives and forks, foreign coins, watch, boot-trees, hair brush, comb, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th March, 1914.

JIVAJEE, SORABJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

SALE OF OLD MATERIALS, SUCH AS OLD DOORS, WINDOWS, OLD TINS, OLD IRON, HOSE PIPES, OLD TANKS, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJI SORABJI & Co., will sell by public Auction the abovementioned materials on SATURDAY the 14th March, 1914, at 3 p.m., at the back of Bori Bunder Station in the compound of European General Hospital. Also the sale of the removal and demolition of the building, situated in the Compound of J. J. Hospital, at the south of Petit and Motlabai Hospital, on Monday the 16th March, 1914 at 4 p.m. (S. T.)

50 per cent. to be paid immediately as the lots rare knocked down.

Further particulars and conditions of sale will be declared at the time of sale.

JIVAJI SORABJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th March, 1914.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS:

THE EXCELSIOR.

VARIETY AND CINEMA

(Every Night at 6-30 & 10 p.m.)

MONS. HERBERT,
Miss CLEO. PEEL.
Miss REINA SELMA.
Mr. LEW JAMES.
MABEL & MALFE.

Five of the finest

Entertainers who have ever appeared in Bombay. **Mons Herbert's musical Dining Table is the Tenth WONDER OF THE WORLD.**

FILMS.—"The Fortune Hunter." "Topical Cartoons" "Topical Gazette." "Evening News" Waltz.

Our Next Revue is

"RAGMANIA"

Opening on Saturday Next.

Plan at Soundy's

Alastor can be consulted in the gardens from 9-30 p. m. At other times at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

March 24th, 25th, 26th.

THE BOMBAY A. D. C.

will present

The popular farcical play

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

Plan open at Messrs. Rose & Co., from Monday, March 9th.

Time and prices, as usual.

THE HOUSE OF MERRIMENT.

LA SCALA

6-30 Twice Nightly 10.

Specialy Engagement of the 'REVUE SPECIALIST.'

TOM MELBOURNE.

AND

EILEEN MELBOURNE.

In their novel Burlesque Revue.

"KEEP SMILING."

IN THREE SCENES

THE WEATHERLYS.

Instrumental Specialities

XAIDA--QUEENIE--ZILLA.

MISS XAIDA Juvenile Vesta Tilley

A film with a lecture

ALASKA—SIBERIA.

—EXPEDITION—

Mr. Geo Samuels will lecture on the film and point out the ealient features.

BOOK NOW PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST
ONLY FOR ONE WEEK

TURBINO TRIO

And

THE KING OF CYCLE.

Change of Programme

Quite Novel Feats.

A New Highly Sensational Star Film

"A MAN IN WHITE CLOAK"

3,000 Feet Long

THE SALE OF A GHOST

Half Prices

Re. 1, As. 8, 4 and 2.

Matinee with Prizes Saturday anp Sunday and also on Wednesday being Holi Holiday.

5-15 to 6-45 and Daily 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S.T.)

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

Sandhurst Road.

Telephone No. 1266.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITIONS.

TOWN HALL.

DAILY 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.).

ENTRANCE ANNAS FOUR.

From 26th February to 12th March, (Including Sunday). 1676

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

CHARLES HOWITT & A. PHILLIPS DRAMATIC Co.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.

Present for the first time in India their strong repertoire of London successes.

Monday, March, 9th.

Exposing the Starvation Wage Paid to London Shop girls.

"DIANA OF DOBSON"

BY CICELY HAMILTON.

Tuesday, March 10th.

"BELLA DONNA"

Title role Gertrude F. Godart.

Sir George Alexander's Latest London Triumph.

Wednesday, March 11th, and Thursday 12th.

"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME"

The funniest play ever written.

Friday, March 13th.

The brilliant Comedy.

"A COUNTRY MOUSE"

Title role Doris Phillips.

Saturday, March 14th.

The world famous

"WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD"

Sir Guy de Vere Charles Howitt.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Orchestra Rs. 4. Stalls Rs. 3. Dress Circle Rs. 2. Balcony Re. 1. And Gallery As. 8.

PLAN AT ROSE & CO.

10% discount will be allowed on a set of 6 tickets for the 6 plays advertised.

Special late trams will run after the performance to Byculla and Fort.

NIGHTLY AT 9-30.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.

A UNIQUE CINEMATOGRAPHIC PRODUCTION.

FIRE AT SEA! DRAMA ON THE OCEAN

A MARVEL OF REALISM.

Real Fire Scenes taken on Boardship!

See the Atlantic liner of Fire!

See the Mad Struggle for Life!!

See the Rescue from the Burning Ship!!!

The Programme also includes:—

Esmail (Drama); **Gaumont Graphic** (News by the Mail); and **Baby Tramp** (Comic).

3 Shows of 1¼ Hours.

7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15,

Saturdays and Sundays. { Par Show—5-30 to 6-45. tr Show—11-15 to 12-30.

The Indian Succession Act

FOR

STUDENTS and PRACTITIONERS

BY

P. L. PARUCK, B.A., LL.M.,
Attorney-at-Law, High Court, Bombay.

The only book of its kind for students going in for the LL. B. and other examinations in law. All subjects clearly and lucidly explained with copious illustrations at the end of each subject.

All the recent cases on the subject decided between 1900 and 1913 by the High Courts of B mbay, Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad, and by the Privy Council including important Chancery cases cited and incorporated.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

containing the full text of the Indian Succession Act, the Hindu Wills Act, the Parsi Intestate Succession Act, etc., etc.

Price, Rs. 5.

Ramchandra Govind & Son,

BOOKSELLERS,

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

OPINIONS.

"Bombay Law Report—"The Indian Succession Act is one of the Acts which, as to certain important portions thereof, is very difficult for beginners to understand. We have to congratulate Mr. Paruck upon his commentary on the Succession Act which we feel no doubt will be very useful to students and also to practitioners. The arrangement is a very happy one, and the only one suited for a clear exposition of some of the difficult rules contained in the Act. The leading cases are given in teh form of illustrations, and the point of distinction between the Succession Act, the Probate and Administration Act and the Hindu Wills Act have all been noted in their appropriate places. We do not know of any work on the subject better suited to the requirements of students and young practitioners."

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

98 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

THE MOTOR UNION

INSURANCE CO., LD.,

WHICH WAS

Founded by Motorists for Motorists.

OFFERS.

Special Compreheusive Policy.

Some special features are:

No Limit to Number of Claims in year.

Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.

Complete Cover and Absolute Security.

Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL.

General Agent,
3, Elphinstone Circle,
FORT, BOMBAY.

Telephone: 2352. Tel. Address "Baltic"

Look out for the new Cookery Book!

PAKWĀN-KI-KITĀB.

by Mrs. JOHN GILPIN.

Novel, Practical, Economical, with instructions innumerable on Cookery & Domestic Science.

NINETY DAYS

Complete Menus of 13 dishes with recipes attached, using ordinary materials and measures such as teacups, tablespoons, etc.

Equally useful in any part of India as local information is given for the principal stations.

To be had from

A. COMBRIDGE & Co., Bombay & Madras
ARMY NAVY STORES, Bombay & Calcutta
AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

Rs. 2. PRICE. Rs. 2.

OVER 200 PAGES.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 8.

Another feeble disturbance is affecting the extreme north and little rain occurred yesterday in Baluchistan. Isolated thunderstorms gave three inches rain in Kodaikanal and one inch in Dibrugarh. The temperature is now nearly normal everywhere.

Forecast:—Local showers in Northwest and Northeast India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 7TH MARCH 1914.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 7th March 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Temperature has become normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has risen and is now normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in upper Sind, lightly clouded in the nortern half of Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Minimum temperature is in excess in upper Sind but in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in Central India West but in excess in north Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual at Jubbulpore and Nagpur and drier at Saugor and Akola. Night temperature is generally in excess in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature in excess in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—No rainfall of importance has been reported. Skies have nearly cleared in Punjab and Rajputana and the disturbed conditions noticed in these areas are passing away.

Isolated thunder or dust-storms are possible in the eastern half of the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 7th of March 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (6th)	64.2	53.2	90	..	10.55	0.84
Jask	77.8	69.4	85	..	4.56	1.18
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (6th)	78.8	70.2	83	..	?	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	81.5	54.9	67	..	1.39	—0.13
Rawalpindi	68.9	46.0	86	..	8.67	2.01
Lahore	77.7	54.2	67	..	3.15	0.44
Sirsa	84.3	4.0	76	..	1.42	—0.05
Ambala	79.7	56.1	78	..	2.18	—2.69
Delhi	81.0	61.0	58	..	0.74	—1.71
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	85.8	61.5	56	..	0.32	—1.06
Mainpuri	82.9	55.1	73	..	1.52	—0.48
Jhansi	87.6	62.1	41	..	0.91	—0.67
Cawnpore	84.8	59.8	78	..	1.20	—0.62
Allahabad	88.6	55.8	43	..	1.41	—0.56
Jacobad	88.9	62.8	49	..	2.31	1 36
Karachi	79.2	67.3	88	..	2.11	0.83
Ajmer	88.6	58.1	44	..	2.48	1.31
Jaipore	89.7	56.8	37	..	0.86	—0.38
Kotah	94.0	61.5	30	..	1.03	0.17
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	88.0	62.9	85	..	1.01	0.59
Dwarka	78.8	71.1	80	..	0.36	—0.32
Veraval	80.3	64.2	78	..	0.11	—0.34
Rajkot	88.9	62.3	83	..	0.08	—0.39
Bhavnag Para	85.1	62.4	77	..	0.04	—0.44
Surat	93.7	64.7	60	..	0.04	—0.29
Ahmedabad	93.6	62.1	53	..	0.09	—0.27
Deesa	91.5	58.	70	..	0.16	—0.32
Neemuch	90.9	57.2	26	..	0.14	—0.58
Indore	94.1	59.9	31	..	0.42	—0.46
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.9	61.8	69	..	5.28	3.03
Saugor	90.4	60.6	27	..	2.16	0.17
Hoshangabad	93.9	63.0	49	..	2.47	0.85
Khandwa	98.1	62.0	38	..	0.30	—0.76
Akola	100.2	68.9	15	..	0.98	—0.81
Amra oti	98.0	73.6	35	..	1.74	—0.14
Nagpur	95.6	69.7	62	0.05	2.10	—0.05
Chanda	97.0	71.8	46	..	1.53	—0.48
Raipur	93.7	65.6	43	..	1.90	0.23
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.3	71.1	81	..	0.08	—0.49
Ratnagiri	85.5	70.9	78	..	..	—0.70
Mormugao	87.0	73.7	82	..	..	—1.19
Karwa	85.9	69.1	88	..	..	—1.93
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	99.4	62.7	29	..	0.08	—0.76
Ahmednagar	96.1	66.0	27	..	0.16	—1.12
Poona	97.4	61.5	59	..	..	—1.12
Sholapur	98.5	70.2	34	..	0.01	—1.51
Bijapur	96.0	67.2	47	..	0.24	—1.11
Belgaum	91.6	60.5	37	..	0.82	—1.12
Aurangabad	96.9	71.7	16	..	0.01	—1.21
Nizamabad (Indur).	99.7	74.4	31	..	0.02	—1.45
Hyderabad	94.5	73.6	46	..	0.00	—1.69
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	80.0	75.1	73	..	0.93	—2.45
Calicat	87.7	74.1	86	..	4.67	—1.87
Cochin	91.8	77.0	76	..	4.75	—4.69
Colombo	86.0	71.4	88	1	31.50	7.25
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Maslipatam	89.3	69.2	81	..	0.03	—6.69
Bellary	98.2	71.3	61	..	0.04	—2.28
Guddapah	98.4	72.6	61	..	3.00	—1.81
Madras	89.1	74.3	79	..	28.73	8.47
Bangalore	90.1	68.0	73	..	0.34	—3.48
Colmbator	94.2	72.2	66	..	4.87	—0.48
Trichinopoly	91.3	73.3	65	..	10.44	1.56
Negapatam	86.2	77.5	79	..	53.41	24.26

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 7th March was 30.090 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercuria barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer readin given above.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 6th
S S Islami Watson Hodidah February 23
March 7th
S S Netherpark Taylor Karachi March 4
S S Subadar Crebbin Calcutta February 6
S S Wanderer White Mauritius February 25
S S Linga Cutbush Karachi March 4

DEPARTURES.

March 7th
S S Persia Bradshaw London
S S Annan Maru Talkemaru Kobe
S S Jerseymoor Burton Marseilles & Mostyndee
SS. Mannin Zennaro Calcutta March 8
SS Hellas berg Bangkok

March 8th
S. S. President Schoot Durban & c

The following vessels obtained her port clearance on saturday.

Steamer Neidenfels Hockell Hamburg Via Karachi.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.

Steamer.		
	Macedonia	for London.
..	Nether park	for Liverpool
..	Islami	for Jeddah
..	Subadar	for Calcutt a

S. S. Islami:—The B. & P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Islami 1604 tons, Captain A. B. Watson arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Hodidah which port she had left on February 23 with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Netherpark:—The steamer Netherpark 2864 tons Captain P. J. Taylor arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi which port she had left on March 4 with ballast.

S. S. Subadar:—The steamer Subadar 3087 tons Captain H. J. Crebbin arrived on harbour on Saturday from Calcutta which port she had left on February 6 with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Wanderer:—The steamer Wanderer 2666 tons, Captain W. B. White arrived in harbour on Saturday from Mauritius which port she had left on February 25 with a cargo of sugar and passengers.

S. S. Persia:—The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Persia 4154 tons, Captain H. S. Bradshaw sailed on Saturday for London with mail, general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Annan Maru:—The Japan Line steamer 1870 tons, Captain T. Talkemaru sailed on Saturday for Kobe with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Jersey Moor:—The steamer Jersey Moor 2407 tons, Captain N. B. Barton sailed on Saturday for Marseilles and Mostyndeep with a general cargo.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi which port she had left on March 4 with mail general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Mannin:—The steamer Mannin 1679 tons, Captain Zennaro sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S. S. Hellas:—The steamer Hellas 848 tons, Captain Berg sailed on Sunday for Bangkok with a general cargo.

S. S. President:—The steamer President 2186 tons, Captain F. Schoot sailed on Sunday for Durban &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Neidenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Neidenfels 3385 tons, Captain M. Hockell will sail to-day for Hamburg via Karachi with a general cargo.

The O. S. K. steamer Saigon Maru left Singapore for Kobe on the 5th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Penang Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on the 6th instant.

Saturday, March 7th, 1914.

P. DOCK.

Shed Steamer	Capt.	Age
B Hindoo	Pearson	J. P. & Co
C& R St Lenards	Cofferata	P. & Co
F Strathleven	Mc. Phee	W. & A. G. & Co
K Tottori Maru	Moses	N. Y. K.
N Brown	Williams	J. P. & Co
P Neidenfels	Hecke	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1 Newby Hall	Parker	K N. & Co
2 Massilia	Thomson	W. & A. G. & Co.
3 Red Italia	Pencetl	Rubattino Line
6 Kirkdale	Gibson	W. & A. G. & Co
7 Den of Kelly	Twiddle	K. N. & Co
8. Gablonz	Gilhuber	A. L. S. N. & Co
9 Arcadia	Barchad	P. & C. S. N. & Co
10 Chinkoa	Summers	M. M. & Co
15 Ehrenfels	Schmitz	W. & A. G. & Co
C & R Purnea	Piggott	M. M. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Irrawadi Ahmed Bahaduri Hossim	Bo. S. N. co.	

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Abdos	Davis	A. S. M. & Co
Angus	Lazell	A. Y. & Co
Balle of England	Kelway	A. Y. & Co
Buryo Maru	Sagara	Shand Wallace & Co
Chindwara	Williams	M. M. & Co
Clan Grahm	Becket	J. P. & Co
Chantala	Phillips	M. M. & Co.
Dumra	Minett	M. M. & Co
Daisal Maru	Kira	O. S. K.
Derwent Hall	Jones	H. T. & Co
Elswick Manor	Gentles	W. & A. G. & Co
Ferrara	Feathers	S. W. & Co
Himalaya	Evans	P. & O S. N. & Co
Hoseinee	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Homayun	Hannah	T. Morrsion & Co.
Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
Khosrou	Honnah	T. M. & Co
Kosuth	Dinarch	A. L S. N. & Co
Kish	Robertson	H. T. & Co
Lichtenfils	Walldorff	W. F. A. Graham & Co
Linga	Cutbush	M.M. & Co
Macedonia Bennett	Beggs	P & O. Co.
Manchester Citisen	Goodwin	W. & A. G. & Co
North Pacific	Taylor	
Netherpark	Redfern	M. M. & Co
Orissa	Lyne	M. M. & Co
Orna	Shone	M. M. & Co
Palawan		A. L S. N. co
Persia Scampeccho	Cross	M. M. & Co
Quilon	Nielsen	
Risdes	Galloway	Earl Brassey
Sunbeam (Yacht)	Warrington	M. M. & Co
Sofala	Evaris	P. & O. S. N. Co
Salsette	Crebbin	T. M. &Co
Sunadar	Andrew	R. N. Co
Transport Plassey	Kass A.M.	Jeewanji & Co
Tairyabi	Spillman	W. & A. G.
Werdenfels	White	
Wanderer		

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-15	13 0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	7-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March, 1914.

Punjab Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Calcutta Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

(In force from 1st March, 1914.)

Bombay.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

A GRAND SPIRIT

"BLACK & WHITE"

AND

"Red Seal"

BUCHANAN'S

SCOTCH WHISKIES

SOLD EVERY WHERE

THE PRIDE OF INDIA

to be given away free

Worth a fortune to anybody!!

Do you like to penetrate the motives and sentiments of persons around you?

Do you like to fathom the minds of those you meet in business or Society?

Do you value control over others?

Do you value the power to conquer pain and banish sickness, to reform a misguided friend, to gain business success, to win profit, position and happiness?

If you do you must send for this book which we give away free to advertise the

LATENT LIGHT CULTURE,
Tinnevelly, S. India.

Do post a card now.

Mr. MANILAL H. UDANI,
M.A., LL.B., F.L.L.C.,
Secretary, The Latent Light Culture
PANNALAL TERRACES, GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

TIRED.

WORN OUT, AND RUN DOWN.

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason, devoid of energy or ambition nights are passed sleeplessly. The appetite grows poor, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored. These Pearls build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and desponding into healthy and cheerful men and women.

Price, per bottle of 40 pills Rs. 2, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8; V. P. 4 annas extra.

Address:—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY, DEPT. B. M.,
155, Jumma Musjid, Marke-

SPECIAL OFFER.

JUST RECEIVED.

STEREOSCOPIC PRISMATIC BINOCULARS,

for general out-door use—

RACING—HUNTING—TOURING, &c.

These glasses will be found most excellent, and equal to any other glasses of similar types, being highly finished, strongly and well made.

Large Field of View.
Stereoscopic Effect.
Highly Luminous.

BENDING BARS to allow for various pupillary distances.

ONE EYE-PIECE ADJUSTABLE in cases of unequal vision.

Magnification. x. 8.

Supplied complete with Solid Leather Buff Case, **Rs. 75.**

Special Discount of 15 per cent. will be allowed up to 15th March, 1914.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.,

OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,

7, Hornby Row,

Opposit Government Telegraph Office,

BOMBAY.

UNITED ASSURANCE Co., Ld.

Provident Schemes

Marriage, Life and Upanayan are such as would be found in none. Its "Special Life" (admitting 75 years) and "Special Marriage" schemes out-chronicles any chroniele, by paying handsome bonus after 3 months. Copyright and name of the above two registered and patented. Would you please ask for the rules and Agencie and Bonus List of.

43-1, Bowbazar Street,
Majumdar Bros., and Co.
CALCUTTA. *Managing Agents.*

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

London, March 6.

Consols 2½ %	74 15.16—⅛
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	25.22plus ½
Rentes 3 %	88¼—¼
Berlin Cheques on London	20.43—½
Bar Silver Spot	26 15.16—1.16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	26⅞—1.16
Closing Tone of silver — Fall caused by absence Buying orders.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 11.16plus 1.16
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	½13.16unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st.	2⅝unchgd.
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	2¼—1.16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3⅛unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „	3⅛unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9
Interest day to day loans	1¾unchgd.
„ 7 day market loans	2⅛unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, March, 6.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	21,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	22,000
„ „ to Continent	8,000
Futures at New York May	11.65—7
Futures at New York July	11.61—9

Advance early on firm southern spot market and improved demand and declined later owing to unfavorable financial conditions and wall street selling.

Spot Cotton at New York	13.00unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12¾unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton :—firm.	
Futures at New Orleans May	12.26—9
Futures at New Orleans July	12.25—11
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.85¾—¼
Silver Commercial Bars	58¼—¼

New York, March 5.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports

Bales.

	140,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	96,000
„ „ to France and Continent	121,000
„ „ to Japan	7,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	871,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	726,000

CLOSING PRICES.

Months	To-day's price.
M.A.	6.62plus 1
A.M.	6.56unchgd.
M.J.	6.56unchgd.
J.J.	6.51unchgd.
J.A.	6.47plus 1
A.S.	6.37plus 1
S.O.	6.26plus 1
O.N.	6.18unchgd.
N.D.	6.14plus 1
D.J.	6.12unchgd.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 6.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	14,00
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
„ Imports	5,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Good business done-unchanged.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market quiet with a limited enquiry

Mid Americans	6.99unchgd.
Egyptian F.G.F.	8.90unchgd.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) May. July mutilated
New York Official noon call May 11.72unchgd. July 11.69—1
New Orleans 10 a.m. May July mutilated.

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Grey Shirtings 39″ by 37½-38 yards 16 by 12 8lbs. Red Heading	7.5
Grey Shirtings 44″ by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs.	8
White Nainsooks 28″ by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15Range	2.8½
White Mulls 28″ by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2¼
Cloth Gunnis's 36″ G. 20 cif.	12.9
40's Bannermills Twist	11
Geo Mayalls Yarns	11
F.G.F. Tinnivelly cif. Liverpool	515.16
Buyers or Sellers	sellers.
Months	March-April.
Water Twist American 30's	10⅛
„ „ „ 40's	11¼
Mule „ „ 40's	11
„ „ „ 50's	12½
„ „ „ 60's	14⅛
„ „ Egyptian 40's	15⅜
„ „ „ 50's	16½
„ „ „ 60's	17¼
Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings"	mutilated.
Tone "Cloths"	mutilated
Weft American 54's	11½
Weft Egyptian 80's	16⅜ steady.
Tone "Yarns"	
Weft Egyptian 32's	12
Twist 32's W.T.C.	9⅝
„ 32's B.	10½
„ 36's W.T.C.	9⅞
„ 36's B.	10⅜
„ 42's	10⅞
„ American 60's	14¾
„ Egyptian 60's	16½
„ Egyptian 80's	20¼

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, March 6.

Bales.

Total Actual Export	3,000
„ Forwarded (mutilated)	*9,000
„ Imports	141,000
„ Stock	1,196,000
Stock of Cotton in London :—	3,730

Coconada Fair Red cif. London	4 25.32
Coconada Ginned cif. London	4 27.32
Western Good cif. London	5⅛

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

London, March 6.

Silver to Bombay	£260,000
Gold Bar tojBombay	£110,000
Silver to Calcutta	10,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, Mar. 6.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June London value unchanged 37½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. no quotation quiet.
South American Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs. no sellers.
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. March : sellers dull unchanged. 35
South Australian no sellers.
Victorian no sellers.
New South Wales no sellers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship nominal
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms April-May ; Dunkirk sellers 55plus ¼
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship nominal firm.
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship March-April ; Dunkirk sellers quiet unchanged. 50½
Linseed Calcutta London sellers Mar April ; 49—3d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) March-April ; Hamburg sellers quiet 43¾—⅛
Bombay Cottonseed March-April ; Hull sellers dull unchanged £5.19.6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. unchanged £64½
Copper Braziers unchanged. £79½
Yellow Metal unchanged 6¾
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary Sizes F.O.B. Antwerp unchanged 4 11 3
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4 % F.O B. Liverpool unchanged 11 5 0
Basic Steel Bars, Belgian C.I.F. India unchanged 5 3 9

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged. 10.6
Arrivals :—"Portosaid" "Iran"

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers April-August ; small business doing at steady rates
Unchanged 12.6¾
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers April ; nothing doing unchgd. 11.10½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Mar unchanged 9.2½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May. 9.3¾plus ¼
Moderate biz at full rates.
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers March-July ; quiet unchgd. 13.2½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta March : value unchanged 11.3¾
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay March ; value firm unchanged 11.3
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value unchanged 10.9¾
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value unchanged 10.11¼
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value unchanged 11.9¾
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value inactive unchanged 11.11¼

RUBBER.

Para Rubber March-April ; sellers quiet unchanged 3

THE MONEY MARKET.

London March 7.

Consols 2½ %	74 13.16—⅛
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.22unchd.
Rentes 3 %	88½plus ¼
Berlin Cheques on London	20.43unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot	26⅞—1.16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	26 13.16—1.16
Closing Tone of silver :—	steady.
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63½plus 1.16
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	½13.16unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	88½—½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st.	2⅝unchgd.
„ Indian Bank Bills 6m-st.	2¼
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3⅛unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „	3⅛unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9
Interest day to day loans	1¾unchgd.
„ 7 day market loans	2⅛unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York March 7.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	25,000
„ Exports to Continent	17,000
Futures at New York May	11.58—8
Futures at New York July	11.54—7

Declined owing to southern selling of Futures in the local market and to Bear Pressure and liquidation.

Spot Cotton at New York	13.00 unchd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12¾unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton :—	steady.
Futures at New Orleans May	12.21—5
Futures at New Orleans July	12.18—7
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.85⅞plus ⅛
Silver Commercial Bars	58¼unchgd.

LIVERPOOL COTTON,

Liverpool March 7.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	300
„ Sales of East Indian	50*
„ Imports	13,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :— Limited demand easier.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :— steady.

Mid Americans	6.96—3d
Egyptian F.HG.F.	8.85—5d

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) yesterdays 11.76
New York Official noon call yesterdays 11.73
New Orleans 10 a.m. yesterdays 11.72
(*yesterdays 200) 11.69
12.36
12.36

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	
M.A.	6.58—4
A.M.	6.53—3
M.J.	6.52—4
J.J.	6.47—4
J.A.	6.43—4
A.S.	6.33—4
S.O.	6.23—3
O.N.	6.15—3
N.D	6.10—4

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, March 7.

Bales.

Total in Sight	12,740,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	463,000
East Indian „ „	247,000
American „ „	4,163,000
Other „ „	175,000
Total Sales	mutilated
East Indian Sales	mutilated
Totla Speculation	4,000
East Indian Stock	15,000
„ „ Forwarded	1,500
„ „ Imports	2,000
American Afloat	270,000
East Indian Afloat	*7,000
(last weeks 7,000 see no 710).	
Total Afloat	330,000

(* Last weeks 7,000 see no. 710)

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London March 7th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F May-June ; London value unchanged 37½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. dull.
South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.
Barletta Russo—62½lbs March ; sellers dull unchanged 35
South Australian no sellers
Victorian no sellers.
New South Wales no sellers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs 85 % ex-Ship nominal.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms April-May ; Dunkirk sellers unchanged 95
Rapeseed, Brown 416lbs ex-Ship nominal firm.
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship March-April ; Dunkirk sellers firmer 50¾plus ¼
Linseed Calcutta London sellers March-firmer 49.3plus 3d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) March-April ; Antwerp sellers firmer 44¼plus ½
Bombay Cottonseed March-April ; Hull sellers dull £6 0 0 plus 6d

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers April-August ; quiet 12.6—¾
HungarianCrystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers April ; quiet 11.9¾—¾
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Mar. 9.2—¼
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May 9.3¼—½
Quiet Prices rather easier.
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers March-July ; quiet offered at rather easier rates 13.1½—¾
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta March value unchanged 11.3¾
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay March value firm unchanged 11.3
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value unchanged 10.9¾
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value unchanged. 10.11¼
Fine White Java C & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value unchanged 11.9¾
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value unchanged 11.11¼

RUBBER.

Para Rubber dull March-April ; sellers unchanged 3

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay 7th March 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From.	Banks.
585bars silver	10,50,000	London	Chartered
80 „ „	1,50,000	„	International
12boxesgold and sovs.	3,63,750 / 1,72,500	„	Supdt. P.&O. S. N. Coy.
1box sovs.	8,250	Gibraltar	National.

EXCHANGE.

There is little or nothing doing in this Market. Rates are unchanged.

We quote ;—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready	1-4 to 1-4	1-32
D, D. mail	1 4	1-32
T, T. forward, May	1 4	
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready	1 4	3-32
Credits 3 m-s ready	1 4	3-16
„ „ forward, May	1 4	5-32
„ „ 3 m-s ready	1 4	5-16
Francs 3 m-s reads	170½	
Marks „ „	138¼	
60 days Hongkong	142	
„ „ Shanghai	191½	
„ „ Japan	149¼	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market presented a very firm tone to-day owing to a rise in Calcutta quotations and covering by bear operators. The Market opened at Rs. 95-9 gradually improved and touched Rs. 95-10-6, but finally closed at Rs. 95-10 (sellers) 30th March delivery. Taking into view the tone of the Market a further rise of about two to three annas is probable, and as the business for the current settlement is being booked on a large scale frequent fluctuations in rates will be recorded daily though they may be confined within narrow limits.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 102-6, (New Issue) in a lot.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market did not display any fluctuations worth reporting and the quotations stood almost steady. Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,062-8.

Swadeshi declined to Rs. 1,475 and Centrals were in demand at Rs. 1,840.

Davids were placed at Rs. 480 and Fazulbhai at Rs. 437½.

New Great Easterns declined to Rs. 215.

Colabas stood firm at Rs. 1,482½.

Finlays were quoted at Rs. 312½ and Swan at Rs. 270.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares declined to Rs. 75 and Deferred stood steady at Rs. 128.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares were quiet at Rs. 1,015.

Bank of Bombay shares were placed at Rs. 1,585.

Gujarat Railway shares were in fair request to Rs. 111.

Bombay Burma Trading shares declined to Rs. 880.

Bombay Cotton Mill shares changed hands in a lot at Rs. 130.

Sun Mill shares were placed at Rs. 100.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 224.

COTTON.

New York advises a decline of 7 and 9 points in futures, and New Orleans was 9 and 11 points down. Private cables attribute the decline to financial depression and fears of Anti-Options legislation in America. The meeting the Spinners' Federation on the question of short time, which was held on the 5th instant, was postponed for a fortnight.

The Local Market opened easier with good Broach quoted Rs. 280. Business was done early in the day at Rs. 279 and the Market fluctuated between this rate and Rs. 280 throughout the day with a moderate business passing in settlements and otherwise. Khamgaon-Akola March was also done to a moderate extent at Rs. 222 and Rs. 223, and fine Bengal March at Rs. 194 and Rs. 195.

The following are closing rates :—
Good Broach Rs. 279 March.
Fine Broach Rs. 280 March.
Fine Khamgaon Akola Rs. 221 March.

B. C. T. A. QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengals		189	183		Ready.
M.G. Bengals	203	195	185		Ready.
M.G. Scind-Punjab	191	182			Ready.
M.G. Khandesh	201	193			Ready.
M.G. Hinganghat Wardha	251				Ready.
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee	250				Ready
M.G. Yeotmahl	242				Ready.
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pooleaum	235				Ready.
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"	222				Ready.
M.G. Amraoti	225				Ready.
M.G. Broach	281	279			Ready
do.			280	15.25	Mar.
M.G. Muttia	199	187			Ready.
Saw-ginned Dhawar			262	1.25	May.
M. G. Westerns			250	„	„
H. G. Westerns			254	„	„
M. G. Compta			269	„	„

OPENING PRICES.

Opening Tone	Easy.
Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	13,000

Months.	
M.A.	6.58—4
A.M.	6.52—4
M.J.	6.52—4
J.J.	6.47—4
J.A.	6.43—4
A.S.	6.34—3
S.O.	6.23—3
O.N.	6.15—3
N.D.	6.11—3

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	11	0	R. T
White Pessi 75 %	5	10	0	„
White Delhi, May	5	14	0	„

Linseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—	Rs.	a.	p	
Bold Brown, Ready	8	3	0	B. T.
Bold Brown May	9	3	0	R. T.

Rapeseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore May	8	9	0	R. T.
Yellow Cawnpore May	9	5	0	„
Brown Delhi May	9	3	6	R. T

Teelseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White	56	0	0
Mughi	52	8	0
Black Kutni	45	0	0

Groundnuts :—The Market is steady

Quotations :—	Rs.	a	p.
Bold	48	0	0
Small	47	0	0

Mowraseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	7	8	0	B T

Poppyseed :—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations :—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	10	4	0	B. T.
April May	11	2	0	R. T

Castorseed :—The Market is steady

Quotations :—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Madras ready	34	8	0	
Guzerat ready	31	8	0	
April May	7	0	0	R. T

Cottonseed : The market is quiet

Qotuations :—

Berar	Rs.	22	8	0
Guzerat	„	21	8	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending yesterday at 6 p.m. :-

Cotton	15,916 Bales
Wheat	12,103 Cwts.
Linseed	10,922 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	2,128 „
Gingelyseed	5,228 „
Poppyseed	651 „
Groundnuts	5,838 „
Castorseed	8,876 „
Rice	149,002 „
Myrabollams	1,736 „
Cottonseed	40,575 „
Mowraseed	50 „
Gram	6,684 „
Jowar	11,911 „
Maize	nil. „
Barley	208 „

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., writes us as follows under date, London, February 19th :—

GOLD.

About £550,000 was received in the form of bar gold, for which several Continental quarters competed. As a consequence, the price rose on Tuesday to 77s. 9 3/8d. per ounce standard, on which day, as is now the custom, the supplies from South Africa are available for sale.

This advance in price is not the outcome of a keen inquiry from any special country, but arises from the fact that several of the Continental exchanges stand at such figures as to render purchases of gold from this country a profitable transaction.

The price has not been fixed so high since July, 1910. On that occasion, a strong demand from New York carried the quotation to 77s. 9½d. for three days in succession.

The shipment to India this week is £117,000.

No receipt of bullion or specie has been notified by the Bank of England.

Withdrawals have been made as under :—

Feb. 12th, £125,000 in sovereigns for India.

Feb. 12th, £100,000 in sovereigns for S. America.

Feb. 14th, £150,000 in sovereigns for Egypt.

Feb. 14th, £15,000 in sovereigns for France.

Feb. 16th, £100,000 in sovereigns for Egypt.

Feb. 17th, £50,000 in sovereign for Holland.

Feb. 17th, £50,000 in sovereign for Java.

Feb. 18th, £402,000 in sovereigns for Montevideo.

The total efflux during the week is £992,000.

Another sum of £400,000 has been secured in New York for shipment to Paris, and also £20,000 for shipment to Argentina.

The Annual Production of Gold in Canada has been singularly irregular. Appended are the totals from 1893 to 1912, in fine ounces :—

1893, 47,243; 1894, 54,600; 1895, 100,798; 1896, 133,262; 1897, 291,557; 1898, 666,386; 1899, 1,028,529; 1900, 1,350,057; 1901, 1,167,216; 1902, 1,032,161; 1903, 911,559; 1904, 796,374; 1905, 684,951; 1906, 556,415; 1907, 405,517; 1908, 476,112; 1909, 453,865; 1910, 493,707; 1911, 473,159; 1912, 611,885.

SILVER.

The tone continues good, without much animation.

On Friday, the price for cash fell 1/8d., and that for two months delivery 1/16d., to 26¼d. and 26 3/8d. respectively. At these figures, quotations remained until to-day, when 26 9/16d. and 26 7/16d. were fixed.

The steadiness of quotations is somewhat remarkable, as the P. and O. steamer, which leaves for Bombay this week, is what is commonly styled a "settlement" steamer, and should deliver its freight just in time for the Bombay settlement which commences on the 17th March.

With so moderate a stock in Bombay, and so fair an offtake, namely, 110 bars a day, some buoyancy in the market would have been felt in more normal circumstances.

Indian orders have been frequent, but have not always been executable, as they were sometimes limited in price.

The P. and O. steamer is expected to take between £125,000 and £150,000. This will replenish the stock in Bombay, which has fallen from £105,000 to £50,000.

An Indian Currency Return cabled on the 17th instant shows a decrease of 55 lakhs in the Note Issue; of 25 lakhs under the denomination of Silver Rupees; and of 20 lakhs under that of Gold in India. The silver rupees in the Standard Reserve now total 600 lakhs.

The holdings in Shanghai by Banks and others consist of £5,350,000 in syce or currency, a decrease of £10,000, and of £103,000 in bars, a decrease of £17,000.

No shipment has been made during the week from San Francisco to Hongkong.

The quotation to-day for cash is 1/16d. below, and that for 2 mos. delivery is the same as, the respective quotation fixed a week ago.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.
Feb. 13, 26 1/2, cash 26 3/8, 2 mos.
Feb. 14, 26 1/2, cash 26 3/8, 2 mos.
Feb. 16, 26 1/2, cash 26 3/8, 2 mos.
Feb. 17, 26 1/2, cash 26 3/8, 2 mos.
Feb. 18, 26 1/2, cash 26 3/8, 2 mos.
Feb. 19, 26, 9/16, cash 26 7/16, 2 mos.
Average for the week, 26.510, cash 26.38
2 mos.
Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77-9 3/8.
French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
German Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 7.

The Calcutta Share Market to-day shows an advance in the coal and a good demand for the tea shares. The transactions include: Coal :—Bhalgora 25; Bhuskajuri 17-3/4; Kesounda and Nyadee 20-1/4; Lakurka 18; Matigara Raniganj 20½, Satpukurea 1½; and Asansol 7¾; Sendra 13; Sodeeh 5-1/2; Teetulmuri 8-5/8. Jute :—Banagore (ord) 65; Standard 6 per cent. (pref) 103. Tea :—Bishnauth 23; Longview 78; Lakatoora 173; Phaskowa 97; Sonai River 166; Tarakeswar Railway 164; Triton Insurance 31-1/2.

NURSING SUPERINTENDENT'S DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COONOOR, March 7.

The death occurred here this morning of Miss Louisa Elenora Lingard, of Queen Alexandra's Nursing Service, from heart failure. The deceased, who had put in twenty-three years' service, was recently posted here as Superintendent of Fourth Circle. The funeral was attended by all the prominent military officers, the whole staff of nursing sisters, and a number of ladies of the station. The coffin was borne by the Sergeants of the Buffs Regiment, who also supplied the firing [illegible]

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.
Bank of Bombay	July	13⅓	1,590
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	64
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,705
Bank of Madras	do.	12½	1,450
Bank of Rangoon		6%	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8%	50
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	7½	12
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25		6	19
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15		6½	18½
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O.		6%	15
Standard Bank Rs. 50. P		6%	25
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.		6%	280
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug	14%	360
The Poona Bank (Old Issue) Rs. 80.		18%	35
New Issue Rs. 15	June	10%	15
Punjab National Bank	do.	10%	175
EXCHANGE BANKS			
Chartered Bank		16%	£22 1-2
Mercantile Bank (12 A 12 B)		7%	£21 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	7%	£18-10
Eastern B k, Ld, £4	Feb.	£4	84
National Bank of India £1	Nov.	5%	86
	Sep-Mar.	14%	600

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance	May-Oct.	25	840
Alliance	Apl-Oct.	Nil	50 Nom.
Berar Manufacturing			60
Bo. Cotton Manufacturing			130
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co.,		25	640
Bombay United	May-Nov	25	495
Century	Apl-Oct.	6	235
Central India	May-Nov	65	1,85 0
China	Mar-Sep.	50	600
Chinoi Silk		20	400
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep	30	1,485
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep	Nil	460
Connaught	do.	Nil	100
Coorla	April	40	550
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	6	115
Currimbhoy	do.	10	215
David	May.-Nov.	20	480
Edward Sassoon		8	187½
Emperor Edward		25	422½
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	—	155
Fazulbhoy	May	20	437½
Framjee Petit	Apl-Oct	50	1,400
Finlay Mills		7-8	312½
Gold Mohur		25	525
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	575
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	500
Hyderabad	do.	60	130
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	110
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching		4	103½
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40	375
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,055
Indore Malwa	Dec.	4	147½
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	200
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6½	95
Jewraj Bldg	May	20	400
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	125
Khandesh Rs. 610.	June-Dec.	25	90½
Khatao	May-Nov.	45	1,355
Kohinoor	Mar.-Aug.	25	750
Lakshmi Cotton	April.	60	1 130
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec.	75	1,062½
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1,965
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,940
Meyer Sassoon		Nil	80
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	115	2,800
Nawab of Cambay		30	350
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	7	215
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	30	1,025
Phœnix	Jan.-July.	7	163½
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	320
Ripon	do.	Nil	60
Sassoon Cotton	April.	Yr.50	720
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr.35	420
Sholapore	June-Dec.	250	4,750
S. Mahratta	Nov.		50
Standard Mills	May.-Nov.	40	1,07½
Sun	Oct.		102½
Surat Rice Mill	May.	15	200
Swan	New O.	10	275
Swadeshi	May.-Oct.	50	1,475
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,210
Union Mill		Nil	250
Vishnu Cotton O.		Nil	890
P.		Nil	630
Western India	Sep.	45	475
Mysore Spinning	July.	15	240

Press Companies.

		Last Div. Rs.	Year Rs.
Akbar	May.	300	4,80
Albert Kurrachee	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	2000
Broach City	Oct.	14	13
Fort	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley		6	95
Harvey and Sabapathy	July	40	700
Hindustan P. & M.		15	725
Hingolee	Sept.	5	60
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8½	130
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.		7%	707
Kamgaum	Sept.	20	365
Mahmudpura Cl.		7½	100
Mehuva	Oct.	Nil	125
Mercantile	do.	Nil	20
Manmar Manufacturing	Aug.	12½	225
New East India	Sep.	75	910
New Mofussil Co.,	Nov.	50	825
New Berar	Oct.	35	495
New Prince of Wales	do.	45	680
Sind	Nov.	80	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	290
Volkart, U.P. Ld.,	Sept.	40	610
Vardwan G.P.	—	13	195

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	140
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly	Feb.-July	6½	695
Amritsar Patty Rly.	Mar.-Aug.	6%	145
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100	Jan-July.	4%	120
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80.		4%	148
Gujerat Rlys. Rs. 100.		4%	111
Mandra Bhom Rly. Rs. 25	Jan.-July	4%	27
Sara-Sirajganj Rly. Rs. 25.	Jan.-July	4%	254
Sind Light Rys.	June-Dec.		150
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug.	6%	590
Upper Sind Light Rly.		4%	118

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Div.	Year.
Allcock Asmdown Co.,	Oct.-May	Nil	150
All India U.I. Co., Ld. of Rs. 20	August	Nil	10
Bamankua			
Backbay Bath			
Badham Pile		2	93
Baroda Tram Co.,	Jan.-Aug.	Nil	45
Bo. Burma T. Corpr.		15	840
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ltd., P.	Feb.-Aug.	6%	172
	O.	5%	224
Bombay Ice Manufg.	H. yearly	20	
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct.	30	930
Bo.Land and Building		5	400
Bombay S.N. Co., O.	Mar.-Sep.	6%	210
Bombay S.N. Co., P.	Sep.-Oct.	20%	285
Central I.M. Co., Ltd.	April	30Hyr.	25
City of Bombay Building Co.,	Dec.-Jan.	2	450
Delhi Flour	Sept.	80	20
Empire of I.L Rs. 50.			140
Indian Cement Rs. 100.			154

ETHICS OF FAIR-PLAY.

LECTURE BY THE HON. MR. HILL.

LESSONS AT MAHALAXMI.

The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill delivered on Saturday, in the hall of the Prarthna Samaj, under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, a lecture entitled "The Ethics of Fair Play." The Rev. Dr. Scott presided and there were a large number of ladies and gentlemen present.

The lecturer prefaced his remarks by saying that last year when he came to lecture before them he forgot to remove the badge of the Western India Turf Club, but this time while leaving Mahaluxmi he had taken care to put it into his pocket. He was a regular attendant of the races at Mahaluxmi and in view of the criticisms that had been levelled against that form of sport, he would say that quite apart from the pleasure which one could take from that pastime, if, a man deliberately set himself to acquaint himself with and enter into the spirit that underla y that form of sport he could learn a great deal and he (the lecturer) had learnt many things Indian by going to Mahaluxmi.

Coming to the subject-matter of the lecture the Hon. Mr. Hill said:—

I seem so frequently to be delivering sermons on the subject of work, co-operation and so forth that perhaps you will be grateful to have an entirely unlearned and unscientific address which relates, titularly at all events, to the subject of play. We English are generally reproached on the score of a too great partiality for play—that is, for games; and it is therefore rather curious to notice some recent European developments. It is only latterly that the other great European Nations and America have taken to our English games and have endeavoured to "graft" them—sometimes by official ukase—upon their people; and the process is certainly not lacking in its humourous side. There is, for example, an element of humour in the idea of training the Prussian mind in the direction of out-door sports by the importation of a pack of foxhounds under the Imperial patronage of the Kaiser. A curious and interesting consequence of the adoption of athletic games by other countries has been the initiation of all sorts of international championships; and these have culminated in the officialization of international competition in the periodical holding of Olympic games.

I said that this was an interesting consequence of the importation of games into other countries. It is interesting chiefly (in my mind) because it shows, by the latest developments, that the motive abroad is entirely different from the motive in England, if indeed a natural predilection can be called a motive. Directly the notion of periodical international competition took hold of the European Continent, the Continental Nations and America at once proceeded to put these contests upon a business and official footing—that is to say, they proceeded to organize their athletes and to train them in such a way as to secure that they should bring credit to their fatherland and win as many as possible of the Olympic events. In the face of this organization and preparation the English athletes have put up a very inferior display; and you may or may not have noticed that an endeavour was made last year to collect a large fund for the purpose of putting the organization of our Olympic athletes on a business-like and sound footing as is done on the Continent and in America. That attempt failed: and personally I am very glad it did, because as I hope to be able to show you this afternoon, such a proceeding would have been entirely inconsistent with the whole spirit which, differing from that of ancient Greece, has animated the Anglo-Saxon race both in evolving these out-door sports and in building up the code of ethics which governs them..

I warned you at the beginning that I was going to give you an entirely unlearned address; and that means that I have not got up my subject scientifically in any sense, but purpose to give you my impression of the ethics of sport not as elicted from books but from personal experience and observation. Though I cannot claim to have excelled in any sport I have been fortunate in having had opportunities to participate in many forms of it; so that my experience, if not profound and if sometimes unpleasant, is fairly catholic.

Now the problem of the distinction between athletic sports and athletic competitions and the question whether the spirit of fair play which partly grew out of the one can be manufactured by the other are what I should like to touch on by suggestion to-day. I am not going to risk international complications by drawing invidious comparisons, but hope to show you that sports, as distinct from competitions, have considerable influence on character. The original Olympic games, as you probably know, were the outcome of the Greek cult of physical perfection and beauty. Their modern revival seems, so far, to have fostered individual professional efficiency in certain feats of strength and swiftness, coupled with a not negligible amount of international jealousies; and this result discounts to a certain extent the good that may have ensued from the promotion of the habit of physical development. In either case they have, as yet, had no influence, so far as it is possible to judge, of a moral character, except possibly on the individuals who have undergone the training. For all training—physical as well as intellectual—as is now beginning to be appreciated, has its moral value. Efficiency in athletics can only be attained by self-denial and by leading a life of moderation; while the mere fact of having a definite goal in view, and devoting oneself to its attainment, is of value to a man. It does not matter—except in degree—from a moral point of view, whether that goal is the attainment of an honours degree, or the captaincy of one's college eleven. So that if, in what follows, I appear to belittle the results of the spirit of competition, I must not be understood as ignoring it or as denying to it any good. I am only concerned to contrast its effects on the development of the spirit of fair-play with those of the love of games or sport for their own sake. And the spirit of competition—too rampant in England of late years, but absolutely dominant in the case of the modernised Olympic games—conduces only to professionalism in athletics. The benefit does not directly touch the people at large.

You will of course—and quite rightly—at once say: "But surely all games or sport connote competition." So they do, but I hope to show you that there is a fundamental distinction between amateur and professional competition—a distinction which I conceive to be at the root of the whole matter. "That the boy is father to the man" is not only a familiar quotation but a great truth: if we want to see what our ancestors were like—*ab ovo*—we can get the best idea from studying the youth of the several races of human beings. When, therefore, one tries to find what trait characterised our fathers of bygone generations, it may sometimes be useful to throw one's mind back to boyhood and consider what was the outlook of one's own young day's and that of one's contemporaries in boyhood. Now, judged by this test, there is a hereditary difference between the outlook of the English boy and that of the boys of other European nations. (Having spent two years of my boyhood in Germany, at school with German boys, and more than a year in Switzerland in association with French, German, Swiss and other European boys, I feel entitled to express this opinion with some assurance.) That difference in outlook is a little difficult to define, but it may perhaps be described. In the first place I think comes a rather unpleasant English characteristic, *viz.*, conceit, based upon pride of race, and perhaps attributable to the passage of the many centuries since any foreign foe ever successfully planted foot on English soil. With that conceit (or, more politely, pride) goes the sense of responsibility which finds expression in the motto "Noblesse oblige." The next characteristic is a clannishness which, in the less favourable cases, may be described as narrow insularity; but in the average school-boy it takes the form of intense pride in the school to which he belongs—a pride which causes him to place the credit of that establishment even before his own personal advantage. And it is here that we find the elements of that sentiment we are discussing—*viz.*, "fair-play." The honour of the school must be maintained at all costs—and this sentiment very frequently conduces to the service of the honour of the individual school-boy. His own personal prowess at games is primarily of value because it enables him to excel sufficiently to play for his own house or school. If he excels in scholarship (though I do admit that such excellence by itself ranks, in English school-boy standards far below athletic competence) again it is the credit of the house that is subserved primarily. All this produces a communal spirit and a communal standard; and I think that at no stage of a man's subsequent career is that standard higher, in respect of the observance of honourable methods, than during an English boy's school days. For the credit of his small community certain standards are set up which must not be departed from. Just as it is far perferable in school boys' view, to lose a house match honourably than to win it unfairly, so the standard applies to the individual boy in individual contests. It may be summarized in the principle "You must not take a mean advantage."

I am not contending that this reflex of the days of chivalry among boys of the class that go to our English public schools is universal among the youth of the British Isles. Far from it. The standard is not the same throughout by any means—though I believe it is spreading. We have not evolved the expression "Win, tie or wrangle" as descriptive of a certain class of contest in athletics without having plenty of the material which proceeds upon that principle. What I am trying to establish is that, regarding our public school boy as analogous to the type of our ancestors who founded the tradition of chivalry and honourable conduct in all contests, one can perhaps claim that the principle of fair play is one lying at the root of the instinct of both: and that from there it has exercised a very definite influence upon the point of views from which we regard life.

From what I have said thus far I suggest that a legitimate conclusion is, firstly, that the spirit underlying the fondness of the English boy for games and his desire to excel is a sort of tradition that physical fitness conduces to the credit of his school (at that stage representing his country) and through his school to himself; that is not primarily the desire to gain the personal advantage: and that, in so far as it is an impersonal ambition it must have an influence for good upon character. Further, the tradition emphatically places honourable methods first, and success second. It discounts personal advantage in favour of the gain to the community to which the individual belongs. And these characteristics have evolved certain principles of conduct which have unquestionably served as an elevating factor in the national life. They have resulted in the formulation of quite a number of proverbial sayings which have a real influence upon the people, as for example "Don't hit a man when he's down."

Just as here in India we are often reproached with the rigid uniformity of our State-provided education, so in England it is often made a criticism of our public schools that they destroy originality by turning out the boys in a uniform mould. Now that is one of the greatest possible fallacies; but like all fallacies it has a superficial appearance of plausibility. The boys do apparently resemble one another: their standards of morals are similar: their sense of honour, with few exceptions, is on the same high plane. But anyone familiar with the administration of schools will tell you that it is precisely the elasticity of method resorted to in our schools which differentiate them from foreign—notably German—methods. Boys, having absorbed the ethical standard of a school as I have tried to describe, are free to, and do in point of fact, govern and develop themselves in a degree unknown elsewhere. They there, in fact, acquire that independence of character and spirit for self-government which mark them out from the youth of other countries.

Now, as a well-known character in Dickens said "the point of these observations lies in their bearing". I want to suggest to you that their bearing in this instance has a relation to the problem stated at the beginning of my remarks: though before the connection is quite clear I must indicate the intermediate link. I said that we English were supposed to be too fond of games. I have suggested that the fondness for games, in its manifestation at school, is a reflex of the earlier spirit of sport and chivalry of a less mature civilisation: and I now claim that the influence of this fondness for athletic sports in the form and spirit in which they are enjoyed in English schools is a very valuable one, and not, the least important factor in our system of education. If I am right in believing that it establishes a standard of honourable dealing, and exerts a definite influence on the character of our boys, then it must be admitted as playing as important a part in education as any of the branches of study. I hope I may claim in fact that the so-called love of athletic sports did contribute to the love of fair play; and though I have no time to-day to suggest any definite conclusion on the question whether the more professionalized competitions have any such result, I think you will agree with me that the factors underlying the two things are radically different.

For the purposes of the Student's Brotherhood I may perhaps be allowed to hope that these discursive remarks are not wholly without interest—the subject at all events is one having a bearing on your Society. Association in study and in debate is good; but I suggest that association in sport—in games—also has a very direct educative value. To know how to lose cheerfuly whether it is failure to get honours or to win a tennis tournament is the result of self-discipline; and the requisite sort of self-discipline is perhaps more directly inculcated in the open air and in friendly athletic contests than in any other manner.

I hope I have not mistakenly assumed that the subject of my remarks has been within the scope of the interests of your brotherhood. The reason why I ventured to deal with the subject in addressing you is that, to me, it is quite remarkable with what aptitude you in India are adapting yourselves to the spirit of out-door development. Remarkable because India is, in a marked degree, a country in which mind may be said to have triumphed over matter among the educated sections of the communities of the country until within a very few years past. It is always wrong to generalize too much; and while this saying may be generally true, it is not all true, of certain tracts inhabited by certain races. The Rajputs for example have traditions, connected with feudal customs and so forth, so exactly parallel to our own that it is not surprising to find amongst them not only the same love of out-door sports as characterises the British but also the same standards of fair play. And it may perhaps be that they, as rulers for so many centuries over such wide tracts of India, have insensibly imparted the instinct for these things. Whatever the cause, however, it is, as I have said, remarkable how rapidly you, the youth of India, are taking up not only the cult of games as part of the educational system but also the principles of fair play which must govern such friendly contests. Believe me, the true understanding of the ethics of fair play as applied to athletics is of very great value to the development of any people. The other day I had occasion to advert to the high tribute given by a Scotchman to the commercial integrity of one of the commercial castes of Bombay. Is it fanciful on my part to see in this pre-eminence of the Bhatias a characteristic inherited from their forefathers of Jasalmir and northern Rajputana, where the Rajput standards of honour and chivalry set their seal upon them.

In concluding a very inconclusive address—designed more to make you think than persuade you of the truth of any contention—I want to suggest to you this. Just as your literary education as a means, not an end, so your physical up-bringing and training can be made to subserve a definite moral purpose. Our existence here—as you Indians understand so much more truly than most of us from the West—is not an isolated "Being" designed to lead us to a given end. Similarly that period in our lives when we undergo preparation for our independent administration of our own lives is not an isolated fixed part of that period of Being. All of our lives is a period of preparation and evolution—as the Buddists say, a period of "Becoming". Everything that can contribute to render each period valuable to us should be cutivated. Success or pre-eminence in any line of life, at any period of life, is of course, good in so far as it indicates, *ex hypothesi*, sustained effort and personal efficiency. But not *because* of its success *per se*. That may be purchased at too great a price. Nothing gained materially is worthwhile if there is involved a moral loss; the underlying factor in the spirit of fair play is a moral factor implying that no gain is a true material gain which is secured at the cost of an unfair advantage over the other and therefore a moral loss to ourselves; and in so far as all this can best be learnt in association with our equals in out-door sports and competitions in the days of our youth I commend not only the cultivation of such sports but the inculcation of this spirit of fair play which should govern them.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer and the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAVA.

Photo by Rishi Kesh, Lahore.

Annual Soc'al Gathering at Lahore.

RAGHUNATH KRISHNA PHADKE,

Photo by J. S. Taraporevala.

Who was awarded the Gold Meda for his Plaster Figure "PRAVACHANA" by the Art Society of Bombay this year

HOUSING PROBLEM.

OBJECTS OF AN ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of those interested in the formation of a housing association on co-operative lines was held on Saturday evening, in the offices of the Improvement Trust, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

In opening the proceedings, the Chairman said that they were still groping in the dark as to whether it was the desire of the public severally to join together in an association for the purpose of creating better housing for its members. They should therefore discuss the question whether they should sound public opinion on the subject or whether they should create interest by spreading literature. He believed that there was some misunderstanding about the objects of the association. Their object was not to construct houses but it was to bring building societies into existence.

The Chairman then read a circular letter addressed to the general public detailing the benefits to be derived by the formation of such societies. The scheme contained in it appeared in Mr. Talmaki's lecture, which was reported in last Monday's "Chronicle."

Mr. R. P. Masani, who spoke next, said that there was a building society among the Parsis and it would be a good thing if this association were affiliated to the Parsis' building society.

Mr. S. E. Warden said that his experience was that people would not come forward to take up shares at a low rate of interest, not even for a guaranteed four per cent. They should, therefore, educate the people on the advantages of these principles and the Government and Improvement Trust should in the meantime take the lead and prove to the public the real advantages of such a society.

Dr. J. K. Daji concurred entirely with Mr. Warden.

Some more discussion followed, after which the Chairman said that he would ask the Trust architect, Mr. Hawkins to prepare some plans of buildings and place them for their consideration.

The meeting then dispersed.

On the application of the C. I. D. Police, Mr. Swinhoe the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, has granted summons against Babus Baroda Preasnna Bose, Satyendra Nath Bose and Natobar Chuckerbutty, said to be proprietor manager and printer respectively of the "Telegraph," an English weekly published in Calcutta, for publishing proposals of unauthorised foreign lottery under the name of the Great German Money Lottery.

BEFORE ARITHMETIC WAS

S Q U I B B

INVENTED Malaria multiplied on the face of the earth and added largely to the number of deaths. It came to learn subtraction, however, when large reductions were made in that number by the invention of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the undisputed cure for Malaria and other fevers. It tones the heart and the system and can be given in all ages and conditions. Of all Stores and Chemists.

S Q U I B B

MADON SONS & Co.

"The Popular Chemists of India."

Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

GOLD WATCHES.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFER.

The "SPECIAL"

a high class three-quarter plate watch.

17" Size, Keyless Lever.

GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

DESCRIPTION.—Gilt, three-quarter plate, keyless lever movement, jewelled with 15 rubies; real compensation balance and tempered flat hair spring; most accurate timekeeper. The gold cases are of good medium weight, well finished in every particular; plain, engine-turned or engraved.

PRICES.

14ct.GOLD...Rs.70, 18ct.GOLD...Rs.100.

Also in hunting and ½ hunting cases at proportionate rates. Write for our fully illustrated catalogue.

WEST END WATCH Co

BOMBAY and CALCUTTA.

Do You Suffer from Nervous Headache?

If so you know the distress of it, the despondency it breeds, the incapacity for any real enjoyment, not to say for the strenuous work of life. Why suffer longer.

Dr. Stohr's Kephaldol is, of all the known remedies, the safest, the quickest and in results, the most permanent.

It cures and leaves no injurious after-effects. **Even where the heart is weak, Kephaldol may be taken with full confidence.** Can that be said of other remedies? This absence of cardiac depression after the use of **Kephaldol** explains above all else the enthusiastic endorsement by medical men in all countries.

Kephaldol, discovered and introduced by Dr. Stohr of Vienna, not only takes the place of dangerous and ordinary preparations for the cure of Headache and pains of all kinds but is equally valuable in all Nerve Pains, Neuralgia, Neuritis; also in Gout, Rheumatism, etc.

Kephaldol is the Real Pain Reliever that never fails. Many thousands of letters from medical men testify to the immense usefulness of this natural remedy. No one who uses **Kephaldol** fails to praise it. Pain cannot resist it. Its effect is immediate, safe, positive and lasting.

Dr. Stohr's Kephaldol does not cause intestinal irritation and is far preferable to Quinine.

Never be without Kephaldol. Its constant use guarantees your health.

Dr. Stohr's

Kephaldol

may be obtained in two sizes, from all Chemists and Stores throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

In case of difficulty in procuring locally, write us, and a Tube, large or small, will be sent at Rs. 2-4 or Re. 1, respectively, on receipt of a money order, or per V. P. P. Complete directions in English and Vernacular languages are supplied with each package.

KEPHALDOL, Ld., 15, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

LAST DAY AT THE RACES.

A NINE-EVENTS CARD.

MORE RACING WANTED.

SOME SENSATIONAL DIVIDENDS.

THE HUNTERS' FLAT RACE

A long and amply endowed card of nine interesting events was successfully discussed at Mahaluxmi last Saturday afternoon, and the large, representative crowd that assembled in the enclosures to toll the knell of the season's racing, afforded irrefutable evidence of the remarkable popularity of these Saturday afternoon fixtures with all sections of the Bombay community. It would by no means be exaggerating the situation to say, that the feeling amongst this huge concourse of people was one of unanimous regret, that these entertaining pleasurable functions, should be abruptly terminated, just at the time of year when their exhilarating buoyant influence is most required, to brace up the spirits as a preparative tonic to ward off hot-weather apathy in May and June and the depressing effects of the sloppy monsoon months.

MORE RACING WANTED.

It is difficult to realize, that during the best month of the year, a harmless little week-end diversion should be denied to an extensive section of this city's population, merely as a matter of sentiment to perpetuate a piece of anomalous legislation, which was conceived and hurriedly carried through in its entirety, without due regard having been paid to how it might possibly prejudice the private privileges of the people for whose good the Racing Bill was ostensibly made law.

In deference to an anti-betting agitation, Government abolished the Bookmaker, and restricted speculation to what it considered was a less injurious form of betting—the tote. No exception could be taken to this, for if Government were of opinion that betting with the Bookmaker constituted a public evil, it was clearly its duty to suppress it. But surely it must be equally clear, that having put this into effect, it could never have been contemplated by Government to exercise the right of formulating by legal enactment the extent to which it considered the people should restrict their ordinary out-door pleasures. As a matter of fact it is sufficiently obvious from the wording in the text of the bill that the curtailment of the racing fixtures was merely a tentative measure, and Lord Willingdon is fully empowered to modify or cancel this part of it at his discretion, without reference to his Council at all. This being the case the club should waste no time in approaching his Lordship for permission to frame a few extra programmes to carry the meetings on to the end of this month, or to the first half of April. And possibly at a later date Lord Willingdon may be pleased to delete the obstructive clause from the license altogether, which bears on an arbitary fixing of the number of fixtures by Government, as the club is the better judge of how much the public require in this direction.

A STATELY "MECCA."

The entries for the Mecca Plate were so numerous that it was found necessary to run this popular handicap for newly landed ponies in three divisions. Mr. Saleh Dakeel the Arab trainer, had eight competitors from his stable engaged in the third division and six in the second. As there were exactly fourteen ponies taking part in division III, it would have been a graceful compliment to Mr. Dakiel to give him a race all to himself, and a little further speculative vim would have been imparted to the opening event, adding a trifle more excitement to the "hunt-the-slipper" foray which ensued when the numbers went up for the race. But of course, as it happens sometimes, when there is a marked preponderance of quantity from one stable, it was left to the "triumphant" tipping brigade to establish the fact, that there was no quality about Mr. Dakeel's equine octet, by pushing Triumph's extraordinary merits to the fore with the most unblushing effrontery. A posse of knowing birds therefore apparently deemed it advisable to take the precaution of getting in early for their paste-board, to preclude the possibility of disappointment through the Tote running out of stock. The manoeuvre was a complete "triumph" in every sense of the word, and this boomed bag of racing mystery absorbed money enough in the first ten minutes to provide quite a substantial sum for the "cutting-up-stakes" later on, when added to what the "Powerful" personality of the redoubtable Brown garnered in. The race itself appeared to be a beautifully conceived ideal of what a State procession should be, and the candidates swept past the Stand, arriving at the winning post in due course, strictly in the order of precedence a well-arranged function of the kind demands.

ANOTHER OF THE SAME.

The second division of this Mugs' Mecca was not quite so diverting as the previous affair; in fact it might excusably be referred to as distinctly "duller," owing to the unwarrantable intrusion of Sherali, threatening seriously to upset the existing harmony of the family tea-party, which he came within an ace of accomplishing. The nasty suspicious disposition of some people was forcibly exemplified in this event, who sniffed a Baltic "wheeze," owing to the fact of his owner having kindly lent the services of his three stable jockeys to some of his sporting confreres, being satisfied himself with the aid rendered by an obscure "native." Baltic accordingly stood in for a small quotum of patronage from a few "off-chance" speculative sceptics. Pepul, under the capable directorate of Brown, having disposed of all the opposition in his customary accomplished style, the conclusion of the two interesting introductory trifles, paved the way for the more serious events which were to follow.

YVETTE'S HARD LUCK.

Mr. Goculdas having withdrawn Double Chin in favour of Borgie, and the apportioning of the weights having been effected in the handicapper's usually masterful style, the Good-Bye Plate provided quite an interesting field for speculation. Heads only, divided the first three, and owing to the large amount invested on Borgie and Cherrywood, a substantial dividend of Rs. 143-8 was returned on Molly S. Yvette straight off the "ice box" made a most creditable season's debut, and only just missed landing the "good thing" by a very narrow margin.

GOOD BETTING RACE.

The Kalyan Plate was another excellent handicap, and as no stable was doubly represented, betting was engaged in with the greatest confidence, the machine indicating at the close, that a minimum of four or five to one the field was likely to be returned for the winner, which was what it always should be in tote-betting on handicaps, with a weight-fixer of Mr. Reynolds' ability at the service of backers. The Stewards will, indeed, be blind to their own interests, apart from the question of safe-guarding the public, if they are unable to realize the monetary advantage to the Club by coupling up horses of one owner, so as to discourage the practice which has been so much in evidence this season. Confidence once being established in this way, the Tote receipts would be doubled in a very short space, and any owner who would have the temerity to object to the alteration might with advantage be permitted to transfer his patronage to pastures new, for, as the song warbles "He never would be missed."

TAJILMULOOK.

The Ispahan Plate was instructive, as giving an indication of Tajilmulook's return to form after a very long period of quiet inactivity. In fact it seems so long since this brilliant Arab won any thing, the inference suggests itself that he must, by this time have been relieved of his huge burden of penalties, and if this surmise is correct. Taj will have a right royal time picking up the "terms" events at the next Poona Campaign. Terror was carefully looked after in the handicap, but in spite of the nicely calculated 9st. impost, he won in convincing style, though old Taj might have troubled him had he been rattled along a little earlier in the proceedings. We are not as yet provided with a five-furlong straight for "finishing" purposes, and it is exasperating to see races so frequently thrown away owing to an ill-judged effort when it comes to racing down the short stretch of "straight" which is unfortunately at our disposal.

HUNTERS' FLAT.

The Hunters' Flat Race, which is always a most popular event had the interest further enhanced this year by the presence of Lord and Lady Willingdon's favourite hunters as competitors. It was of course apparent on Poona form that Mr. Priestley practically had the issue at his mercy with Portland Lad, and it was a cheerful surprise to his backers when after returning to scale as the winner, a really handsome dividend of Rs. 32-8 was announced. Under ordinary conditions Portland Lad's price would have been 10 to 1 *on*, when it was an open secret that Mr. Max Rommel's representative had not been exactly himself for some time owing to a leg trouble.

SENSATIONAL DIVIDENDS.

The last three events were only worthy of special note as having provided sensational Tote returns running into hundreds on a ten-rupee investment. Ben Hur appeared to be unlucky in not annexing the first division of the Mecca Plate. He got off badly, and in spite of the plucky efforts of his capable jockey young "Shan" Ferguson he could only manage to get up in the nick of time to save the "place" money.

POPULAR JOCKEY.

"Shan" Ferguson and his brother Tom, are about to enjoy a well-earned holiday with a trip home to Australia. Shan in addition to being a brilliant light-weight exponent of his craft is a conscientious, hard-working steady young man whose services are always in great request, and Mr. A. S. Oomer is fortunate in having entrusted him with his retainer. Tom Ferguson has completely recovered from the nasty savaging his hand received from Valerius, and returns to India with "Shan" in good time for the Poona season.

THE MECCA PLATE.—(Division III.) 2-45 p.m.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July, 1913. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's VELLARD 7st 7lbs. Ferguson 1
Mr. Sahim Suffa's LOTUS 9st Ruiz 2
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's KASSUM 8st 8lbs. Zammil 3
Mr. Buder bin Abood's POWERFUL 9st 3lbs. Brown 4

Also Ran:—Tuba (Pratt 9-3), Africa, (Hoyt 9-3,) Puma (Sampson 8-4) Good Star (Fahad 8-11), Triumph (Purtoosingh 8-5), Antonio (Mr. Crawford, carried 8-8). Sayaar (Hazza carried 8-1), Dhaif Allah (Mujeed carried 8-1), Black Sea (Bowley carried 8-0), Arabian Consul (Harrison carried 7-1).

The Race:—Sayaar led out, but was soon passed by Powerful, Vellard, Lotus and Puma. Then Vellard went to the front and at the bend Lotus ran up second. Won by ½ length 2 1/3 lengths—1 length.

Time:—1 min. 24 secs.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 11,178 Place 7,962.

Dividends Paid:—Win Rs. 51 . Places Rs. 18-8—Rs. 35/8—Rs. 23/8.

THE MECCA PLATE.—(Division II.) 3-15 p.m.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July 1913. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Mr. Diamond's PEPUL 9st Brown 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's SHER ALI 8st—5 lbs. Duller 2
Messrs. M. Shirazi and Mr. Shookri's DIPLOMATIST 8st—4 lbs. 3
Messrs. Essa M. Sulleman and A. R. Essa's SAYEL 7st—13 lbs. Mujeed ... 4

Also Ran.—Honkong (Abbas 9-0). New Mafket (Purtoosingh 9-0). Bin Rashid (Zammil 8-12) Baltic (Native 812). Pharaoh (Ferguson 812), Oudhia (Pratt 8-11), Red Flag (Harrison 8-7), Jingle (Native 8-7). Khailak (Sampson 8-6),Crescent (Bowley 8-5), Jemadar (Keess 8-5). Crisis (Hoyt 8-4), Howzan (Native 8-1).

The Race.—After a break-away in which Jemadar had nearly a furlong's run all to himself, the field got away well together, Pharaoh being the first to show up, with Newmarket and Crisis next. At the half mile Crescent led from Pepul. Nearing the bend, Pepul took command followed by Crescent, Crisis, Diplomatist and Sherali. Pepul lasting it out won by 1-1/4 lengths—Neck—1-1/2 lengths.

Time.—1Min. 24-2/5 secs.

Total Investments.—Win Rs. 14,013. Place Rs. 7,661.

Dividends Paid.—Win Rs. 88/8. Places Rs. 24—Rs. 14—Rs. 16/8.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions. Distance—About 1 mile.

Genl. Nawabzada O. Khan's MOLLY S. 7st. 10lbs., Bowley 1
Mr. Welman's NORTH 7st 5lbs., Sampson 2
Mr. Pitt's YVETTE 7st. 10lbs., Purtoosingh 3
Mr. M. Goculdas's BORGIE 9st. Ruiz ... 4

Also Ran:—Cherrywood (Brown 10-4), Mordialloc (Duller 7-11), Lady Pranjip (McGlone 7-3), Silver Memory (Harrison 6.0).

The Race:—Up to the three furlong post Yvette, Molly S. and North, ran in the order named, when Borgie moved up third. A good race down the straight resulted in Molly S. winning by a head—head—1 length.

Time:—1min. 44 1-5secs.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 12,951. Place Rs. 16,340.

Dividends Paid:—Win Rs. 143-8. Places Rs. 33, Rs. 20-8 and Rs. 24-8.

THE KALAYAN PLATE.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division. Distance—1½ miles.

Messrs. M. Goculdas' and P. Mathuradas' SOLAR STAR 9st. 3lbs., Ruiz 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's SHAMI 8st. Pratt ... 2
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's HARRY JOHNSON 9st. 10lbs., Brown 3
Mr. Naji Syed Rashid's GOLDEN DUCAT (cd.) 7st. 8lbs. McGlone 4

Also Ran:—Grey Ghost II. (Purtoosingh 8-6), Ajmer (Zammil 8-6), Seaman (Duller 8-3), British King (Ferguson 7-13), Guinea Merchant (Mujeed 7-10), Kokab (Etul 7-6), Last Chance (Harrison 7-4), Iron Chest (Hoyt 7-4), Welcome (Sampson carried 7-4).

The Race.—When the field came into sight Seaman-Grey Ghost, Welcome, Golden Ducat and Shami were in the leading flight and at the mile Harry Johnson ran up fourth. At the six furlongs Welcome, was in front followed by Seaman, Grey Ghost II and Golden Ducat. At the five furlongs Grey Ghost dropped out and Shami was fourth. At the three furlongs the order was Golden Ducat, Shami, Solal Star, with Harry Johnson coming up. A good race resulted in Solar Star winning by three quarters of a—head—two lengths.

Time—2mins. 53 1/5secs.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 18,549. Place Rs. 11,997.

Dividends Paid.—Win Rs. 61. Places Rs. 22-8, Rs. 26-8 and Rs. 23-8.

THE ISPAHAN PLATE.

Winner, Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 1st Division which have not won a flat race since 1st December, 1913. Distance—About 7 furlongs.

Mr. Dara Cowasjee's TERROR 9st., Ferguson 1
Messrs. M. Goculdas and P. Mathuradass' TAJILMULOOK 9st. 7lbs. Ruiz 2
Mr. Hossanji Jamsetji's ZINFANDEL 7st. 13lbs. Duller 3
General Nawabzada O. Khan's SINGER 8st 10lbs. Bowley 4

Also Ran.—Money Gold (Pratt 9-4), Valens (Brown 8).

The Race.—Terror and Tajilmulook led out with Money Gold close up on the outside. At the turn Tajilmulook and Singer improved, and down the straight it looked as if Tajilmulook was going to win the race, but he was unable to get up to Terror who won by 1¼ lengths—¾ length—½ length.

Time—1min. 37 3/5secs.

Total Investments.—Win Rs. 17,613. Place Rs. 12,708.

Dividend Paid.—Win Rs. 55. Places Rs. 24, and Rs. 26.

HUNTERS' FLAT RACE.

Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 100. For Horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 500, or over since 31st March 1911, and which are the bona fide property of the members of the Bombay Hunt, certified by the M. F. H. tohave been regularly hunted this season. To be ridden by members of the Bombay Hunt who are subscribers to the Hunt and who hunted regularly during this season. Weights—English and Colonials—Catch weights 11st. 7lbs. or over, Arabs and C. Bs—Catch weights 9st. 7lbs. or over. Horses not ridden by their owners, Catch-weights 11st. 11lbs. and 9st. 11lbs. respectively, Penalty—Previous winners of the Hunters Flat Race, Bombay: once, 7lbs.; twice or oftener, 14lbs. Distance—About 1 mile.

Mr. W. Priestley's PORTLAND LAD 11st 7lbs., Owner 1
H. E. Lord Willingdon's WILD OATS 11st. 7lbs. Capt. Egerton 2
Mr. Max Rommel's BEST LUCK 12st. 7lbs., Owner 3
Mr. A. K. Graham's SWIVELLER 11st. 7lbs., Owner 4

Also Ran.—Why Not (Capt. Wilson 11-7), Tapu (Mr. Kirke Smith 11-7), Biscuit (Mr. Thomson 11-7), Autocrator 11, (Mr. Morris, carried 11-13), Morganatic (Capt. Coaker 11-7).

The Race.—A hack got loose at the Machine and bolted back to his stable. A good start was effected. Portland Lad going off with the lead, followed by Wild Oats, Why Not and Best Luck. Portland Lad was never troubled and won easily by 4 lengths—12 lengths—½ length.

Time:—1min. 53secs.

Total Investments.—Win Rs. 9,288. Place Rs. 10,980.

Dividends Paid.—Win Rs. 32-8. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 15 and Rs. 16.

THE MECCA PLATE.—(Division 1).

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July, 1913. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Abdoola Faras' DURBAN 7st. Duller 1
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's RED SILK 8st. 12lbs. Pratt 2
Nawab Najif Ali Khan's BEN HUR 9st. 9lbs. Ferguson 3
Mr. A. D. Jehangir's FALEH KHAN 7st. 10lbs. Purtoosingh 4

Also Ran:—Nainvava (Ruiz 9-12), Ace of Hearts (Brown 9-12), Anaz (Bowley 8-13); Saidan (Zammil 8-6); Present (Sampson, 7-10); Arrem (Mujeed 7-9), Columbus (Hoyt 7-2), Guldasta (Abbas 6-12), Nayel Pasha (Etul 6-12).

The Race.—Ben Hur got off in the ruck. Guldasta, Nainava, Ace of Hearts and Durban were in the front line at the start. At the bend Durban was leading followed by Red Silk. Ben Hut put in a good run down the straight into third place and was unlucky to have lost the race. Won by ½ length—1 length—1½ lengths.

Time—1min. 22 4-5secs.

Total Investments.—Win Rs. 22,662. Place Rs. 21,942.

Dividends Paid.—Win Rs. 226-8. Places Rs. 41-8, Rs. 38-8 and Rs. 20.

THE THANA PLATE.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. J. K. Raja's GUINEA MOHUR 9st. 11lb. Zammi 1
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's MOONSPOT 7st. 11 lbs. McGlone. 2
Mr. T. Harrison's MAT-HAT-BAIG 8st. 4lbs. Harrison 3
Mr. Ebrahim Bin Zaid's FADO 8st. 10lbs. Mr. Crawford 4

Also Ran:—Tofic Pacha (Brown 9-7), Ream (Bowley 9-7), Minerva (Clarke 9-1), Tenebreuse (Ruiz 8-10), Lord Rosebery (Duller 8-5), Zigomar (Ferguson 8-1), Abdul Aziz (Pratt 8), Best Chance (Sampson 7-12), Dilkush (Mujeed 7-11), Scorn (Hoyt 7-9), Maidania (Purtoosingh 7-8).

The Race:—Scorn and Mat-hat-Baig were quickest away with Lord Rosebery Moonspot, Tenebreuse and Tofic Pasha next. At the turn Moonspot and Guinea Mohur came up strong and the later with plenty in hand came away and won easily by 1 length—1¼ lengths—½ length.

iTme:—1min. 21 2/5secs.

Total Investments.—Win Rs. 20,853. Place Rs. 20,745.

Dividend Paid.—Paid Win Rs. 347-8. Places Rs. 91-8, Rs. 66 and Rs. 65.

THE FINAL PLATE.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division. Distance—About 7 furlongs.

Mr. Hassan Madar's MARS 8st. 7lbs., Mujeed 1
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and A. A. Mahomed's MULBERRY 8st. 5lbs. Duller ... 2
Mr. Haji Mahmood Mahomed's HURBIA 8st. 6lbs. Native 3
Mr. Shaik Ismail's MALAYEB 7st. 11lbs. Natire 4

Also Ran:—Longboat (Ruiz 9-5), Ata Allah (Zammil 9-2), Aden (Clarke 9), Lot (Mr. Crawford 8-9), Flying Bird (Purtoosingh 8-7), President (Brown 8-6). Jack London (Harrison 8-3), Flying Machine (Ahmed 8-2), American Spot (Bowley 8-1), Nasirabad (McGlone 7-12), Jawan (Etul 7-10), Mahboob (Sampson 7-2), Bezar Beg (Native 7-8), Saood (Ferguson 7-7), Turkish General (Bullock 7-5), Beethoven (Abdulla 7-3), Dhahemsee (Hoyt 7).

The Race:—A very poor start; the field being drawn out in line headed by Turkish General, Mahboob and Beetheoven. At the bend Hurbia was leading from Mulberry. Mars came with a late run and won by 1 length—½ length—2 lengths.

Time:—1min. 39 2/5secs.

Total Investments.—Win Rs. 17,082. Place Rs. 15,426.

Dividends Paid.—Win Rs. 200-8. Places Rs. 66-8 and Rs. 26-8.

Note—Total Investments are net—the Club's commission having been deducted.

The full statistics of the season now concluded are appended :—

OWNERS.

	Amount Won. Rs.
Mr. R. R. S.	60,200
Mr. M. Goculdass	53,000
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass	37,800
Mr. Ali bin Talib	19,100
Nawab Najaf Alikhan	15,950
Mr. Katab bin Amir	8,800
Mr. J. C. Galstaun	8,000
Mr. Kelso	6,400
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan	6,350
Major Prideaux	6,200
Mr. Goff	4,500
Mr. Abdoola Faras	4,400
Mr. Syed Rashid	4,200
Mr A. Nanji	3,000
Mr. P. P. Gandhy	3,000
Messrs. Singh and Oomer	2,900
Mr. A. R. Dakeel	2,900
Mr. N. Begmahomed	2,700
Mr. Dara Cowasjee	2,700
Capts. French and Moloney	2,500
Mr. A. J. D'Souza	2,300
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid	2,250
Kour Sahib of Patiala	2,000
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed	2,000
Mr. Hassan Madar	2,000
Mr. Esmail Gussoo	1,900
Mr. J. R. Raja	1,900
Mr. Buder bin Alwash	1,800
Mr. M. M. Salim	1,750
Mr. J. H. Crawford	1,750
Maharaja of Gwalior	1,500
Mr. J. C. Smith	1,500
Mr. L. P. Kapadia	1,500
Mr. Erach Jijibhoy	1,450
Capt. Egerton	1,400
Mr. M. H. Sharaballi	1,300
Mr Elia Abdool Noor	1,300
Mr. T. D. Moore	1,250
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag	1,200
Mr. A. A. Mahomed	1,200
Mr. N. Jehangir	1,200
Mr. S. A. Wahed	1,200
Mr. A. D Jehangir	1,200
Messrs. S. Kassum and S.A. Aziz	1,150
Mr. A. S. Oomer	1,100
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed	1,000
Thakore Saheb of Limbdi	1,000
Mr. Arthur	1,000
Mr. Khalaf bin Saif	1,000
Mr. E. Nazareth	1,000
Mr. Toogood	1,000
Mr. Ebrahim Mana	1,000
Messrs. Sharaballi and Mehta	1,000
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus	1,000
Mr. G. P. Stavrides	1,000
Mr. M. wlud Haji Ali	1,000
Mr. Diamond	1,000

A good many other owners ran horses which won less than one thousand rupees.

TRAINERS.

	Winners.
C. B. Mahomed	15*
Saleh Dakeel	14
Byramjee Rustomjee	12
Ali bin Talib	7
Succaram	7*
J. Robinson	5
Goolam Ali	5
Rashid Dakeel	5
J. C. Smith	3
Syed Rashid	3
Cowasji Burjorjee	3
Faraj bin Sanad	3
Mahomed Jamal	3
T. Harrison	2
Ebrahim bin Zaid	2
Privately	2
R. Bence	1
H. G. Higgott	1
C. Bleach	1
Greenhalgh	1
T. Ferguson	1
Abdoola Faras	2

*Includes dead-heat.

JOCKEYS.

	Win.	2nd.	3rd.	Unpld.
Brown	18	12	11	43
Pratt	13	9	9	60
Ruiz	10	9	9	22
A. Ferguson	10	8	5	39
Zammil	10	7	11	36
Kaikushroo	8	8	10	34
Purtoo Singh	8	6	10	65
Duller	7	13	11	46
Bowley	6	6	3	44
Sampson	3	2	4	31
Mujeed	4	3	4	52
Hill	2	2	1	13
Etul	2	0	1	30
Mc. Glone	1	8	2	42
Hoyt	1	3	3	36
Mr. J. H. Crawford	1	1	1	15
Abbas	1	3	2	28
Clarke	1	0	0	24
Harrison	0	1	5	45
Japheth	0	0	2	12
Abdoola	0	1	1	22
Fahad	0	0	0	31
Bullock	0	0	1	10
Hazra	0	0	0	18

Other jockeys rode unplaced in less than twelve races.

THE BOMBAY RACES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is a noticeable fact that the card for the last meet of the season, which contained nine races, was, with one exception, free of any owner having more than one entry to face the starter; and it is not therefore surprising that big dividends were rather the rule than exception and the stakes well distributed amongst owners. Though it was quite the worst day personally the writer has experienced this season—one of complete disaster,—it is a matter of gratification that so healthy a card has been rendered practicable, which it is to be hoped will be regarded as a consummation that can and will be honoured in the future, especially as "full hands" were distributed over the events and backers had to take their chances as well as owners, who had no special advantages in fields that produced excellent racing-quite the best in the season just closed. The variation has been suggested that instead of grouping under one number on the Totalisator, the English rule of an owner being required to declare at scale the horse with which he intends to win, should be adopted, with the proviso, as specified in the rule, that "a jockey riding a horse with which the owner has *not* declared to win, must on no account stop such horse, except in favour of the stable companion on whose behalf a declaration to win has been made." This is no doubt a good rule having as it has, the sanction of the Jockey Club, but it can be misused which is not a contigency of grouping besides which it rather pre-supposes that the owner of more than one horse has the best horses in the race. The circumstances is on record that (in 1888?) a very popular sportsman had three entries for the Viceroy's Cup, say A. B. & C. and declared A to win, who was backed by him to the extent of six figures, but much to his discomfort and chagrin, "B" romped in at comparatively long odds, "C" having it was known been entered to make the running. In the case in point, there was no Totalisator as now, and therefore the owner and backers could easily have grouped with the Books, but of course at shorter, if any, odds. It is therefore contended that, with the Totalisator as the sole factor,—not the Books,—grouping is certainly fair and reasonable. The only objection that would lie, from the owners' point of view, is that he would have anything in the nature of a *coup* put out of practicability. Then again, when any suggestion is made that impinges on the autocracy of the owner, the remark is made that owners do not invest capital in the purchase of race-horses and incur the expense of a racing-stable for the benefit of the public. The suggestion accordingly is that, because owners, incur the expenses referred to, the public money should be placed at their mercy and rendered accessible to their methods of acquiring it. The tradition has long since died out that "racing is the sport of kings," but there is no reason why the door should be left open to malpractices. It has taken generations of honourable men to purify the English Turf, which it is no doubt the ambition of the Indian Turf to reflect, but it would appear that the Continental Turf has succeeded more effectually in that particular, in so far as the principle of grouping is concerned. And if to grouping be added the rule that the Totalisator shall not operate until the horses are clear of the paddock and stand, "Stiff'uns" will cease to be a possible feature of the Turf, but this is suggested *en passant*. Last Saturday's racing affords a lesson that should point an admirable moral, the adoption of which would make it impracticable for unkind or ungenerous inferences to be drawn against owners, who, under the present system, may, most unwarily and unwittingly be looked at awry.

I would just like to add that it would be much more comfortable for ladies and gentlemen, and there are such no doubt among those who are not member of the W. I. T. C., hall-marked with its badge—if the European caterers' tents or a Shamiana were placed in the space available in the approach from the Paddock to the Totalisator, which would be more conveniently accessible there than in the present position occupied near the gate. Visitors have not too much time at their disposal to walk to and fro between races, while hot Indian afternoons with a blazing sun overhead do not promote the energy required for the pedestrian feats involved in obtaining refreshment. An attractive space is also available between the Paddock and the Place Totalisator, which might engage the consideration of the authorities. True it is that refreshments are vended—after a fashion—in the space contiguous to the 2nd Class Enclosure, but neither the locality, nor the stuff available, either in quality or attendance, is inviting to those who lie under no greater disability to refined surroundings than that they are not sealed with the imprimatur of the W.I.T.C. while it is the fact that they do take their part as its supporters.

Yours etc.,
EUCLYDON.

RACING IN CALCUTTA.

JOCKEY'S SUCCESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 7.

The ninth extra meeting took place on the Calcutta course to-day. His Excellency the Governor was present. There was a card of eight events. The jockey, Southall won four races.

SPRING PLATE.—Division I.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Ramshaw's VIC'S PRIDE, 7-4, Southall 1
Mr. Forage's AQUEDUCT, 8-4, Ames 2
Mr. Ever's CAIMANS TREASURE, 8-9, Owner 3

Also Ran:—Winchester 10-7, Dynevor Park 8-0, Forget-me-not 7-9.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Winchester, twos Aqueduct, sixes Vic's Pride, tens the rest.

Totalisator paid Rs. 107 for win, Rs. 26, Rs. 14 and Rs. 29 for places.

The Race:—Aqueduct took the lead followed by Vic's Pride and Winchester, then Caimans Treasure. There was no change in the order till near the Zeerut opening when Caimans Treasure went up. Vic's Pride challenged the leader opposite the Monsoon enclosure and won by 2½ lengths, head between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 16 secs.

SECOND AMATEUR HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE.—Distance 2 miles.

Dr. Taylor's ENCORE, 9-6, Mr. Roddick ... 1
Mr. Arthur's CARTRIDGE, 9-0, Owner ... 2
Mr. McDonnell's MELBA, 11-1, Owner 3

Betting:—3 to 1 on Encore, threes Cartridge, eights Melba.

Totalisators paid Rs. 82.

The Race:—Encore led from start to finish and won hard head by 5 lengths from Cartridge but both of them were disqualified for going the wrong course and the race given to Melba who had finished a furlong behind the second pony.

Time:—4 mins. and 17½ secs.

BENGAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Westmanu's MASONIC, 9-8, W. Southall 1
Zemindar of Nazergung's FORTUNATE, 9-8, Ames 2
Messrs. May Holden and Mr. Scot's LADY MARCHMINT, 9-12, Mr. Evers 3

Also Ran:—May Kenley 8-4.

Betting:—4 to 6 Masonic, twos Lady Marchmint, fours Fortunate, eights May Kenley.

Totalisators paid Rs. 18 for win, Rs. 14 and Rs. 17 for places.

The Race:—Masonic led from start to finish winning by 2½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. and 16 secs.

SPRING PLATE.—Division 2.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's MASTER ADVANCE, 8-9, Southall 1
Capt. Robinson's BETTY BIRD, 10-3, Mr. Evers 2
Mrs. Pughi's MAXINA, 10-1, Mr. Roddick 3

Also Ran:—Little Scott 9-11, Lady Madge 7-6, Bet 6-10.

Betting:—6 to 4 Betty Bird and Maxina, threes Little Scot, longer prices the rest.

Totalisators paid Rs. 260 for win, Rs. 29, Rs. 13 and Rs. 13 for places.

The Race:—Maxina and Lady Madge led together followed by Betty Bird and Little Scot. Near the distance post Betty Bird went to the front but opposite the stand Master Advance challenged her and won by a head, half a length between second and third.

Time:—1 min. and 17¼ secs.

FAREWELL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Captain's SUGAR LOAF, 9-12, Murdison 1
Mr. Pugh's SITA, 8-3, Solomon 2
Dr. Bassler's KING AVONDALE, 8-7, Ames 3

Also Ran:—Midsand 9-10, Mahony Boy 8-3, Go On 8-2, Side Walk 8-0, Acqueduct 7-3.

Betting:—Threes Sugar Loaf, fours Midsand, King Avondale, Side Walk and Go On; longer prices the rest.

Totalisators paid Rs. 45 for win, Rs. 18, Rs. 49 and Rs. 24 for places.

The Race:—Acqueduct led followed by King Avondale then Sugar Loaf. Opposite the Zeerut opening the leader fell back. Sugar Loaf now came away and won by 1¼ lengths, a neck between second and third.

Time:—1 min. and 42 secs.

SPRINTERS CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Ainsworth's UTE, 10-12, Southall 1
Mr. Scott's UPGUARDS, 7-0, Moosamdin ... 2
Dr. Bassler's EAGLE BIRD, 8-8, Ames 3

Also Ran:—Warwick 8-6, Foudrette 8-2, Bonny Boy 8-0, Rosachamberlain 7-4, Narel 6-0.

Betting:—6 to 4 Ute, 7 to 4 Eagle Bird, fours Warwick, longer prices the rest.

Totalisators paid Rs. 51 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 15 and Rs. 12 for places.

The Race:—Upguards led right up to the big stand when the Ute came challenged him and snatched the race on the post by a head, 1¾ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 3 secs.

LONGDISTANCE CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's PARKHILL, 10-7, Mr. Roddick 1
Mr. Lander's WHIN, 8-13, Andrews 2
Mr. Heather's JON DOIL, 7-11, Moosamdin 3

Also Ran:—Master Miller 8-9, The Witch 8-3, Offluence 7-11, Don Urbano 7-3, Lasso 6-0.

Betting:—6 to 4 Master Miller, three Whin and Parkhill, tens Jon Doil, longer prices the rest.

Totalisators paid Rs. 42 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 16 and Rs. 31 for places.

The Race:—Jon Doil led followed by Whin then Parkhill. In the straight Parkhill challenged the leaders and won by 1¼ lengths, a head between second and third.

Time:—2 mins. and 12 secs.

BALACLAVA PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. Harvey's TYLDEN, 11-7, Owner 1
Mr. Pugh's CONWELL, 11-7, Owner 2
Mr. Walker's PADDY, 11-7, Owner 3

Also Ran:—Hermes 11-7, Inspire 11-7, Winnie 11-7, Boy 11-7, Merry Lucan 11-7, Ringleader 11-7, Lady Beatrice 11-7, Cigarette 11-7, Mayrah 11-7, Hotspur 11-7, Stirling 11-7, Fair Rosamond 11-7, Actress 12-0.

Betting:—4 to 5 Boy, 10 to 1 Tylden and Conwell, 8 to 1 Paddy, longer prices the rest.

Totalisators paid Rs. 126 for win, Rs. 36, Rs. 43, and Rs. 22 for places.

The Race:—Lady Beatrice led from Boy followed by Conwell, Tylden, Paddy and rest. Leaders retired at 2 furlongs from home. After a tight finish Tylden won from Conwell by a head, 2 lengths between second and third.

Time:—2 mins. and 23 seconds.

SPORTING NEWS.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

SEMI-FINALS.

The last of the semi-finals was played on Saturday evening, those being the Mixed Doubles, and we are now left with three most interesting finals. There was again a very large attendance, and for the three games remaining to be played it will be hard to find a convenient point of vantage.

MR. ENGLAND AND MRS. REYNOLDS

Versus

MR. NAOROJI AND MRS. ROW.

Though he was unable to defend his title of Singles champion with success, England has now moved into the final of both the Doubles events and there is every possibility that he will share ultimate vindication of anticipations with Kidd and Mrs. Reynolds respectively. Too great an attempt at steadiness seemed to go against him when alone, but when partnered by reliable players there is much of his old deadliness reminiscent of the great game in which he beat Milne last year. He and Mrs. Reynolds were certainly expected to get the better of Naoroji and Mrs. Row, as the former lady gives her partner no anxiety as to her ability to return with effect from the back lines, but such an easy win as was seen was surprising. England lost few chances of promptly terminating any rallies and his forcefulness with Mrs. Reynolds's steadiness were too much for the opposition. Naoroji was on occasion brilliant, and did a great deal of work at the net, but Mrs. Reynolds usually kept the ball away from him and gave Mrs. Row a lot of trying work to do, deserving credit for her returns even if she was unable to avoid England at the net.

A very long game was the first as no less than four Deuces were called before England won, but those who took this as an indication of what the match was to be like were disappointed. It is rather hard to expect a lady to anticipate the amount of twist on his serve, which he won, and his reach was such that Mrs. Row was unable to keep the ball away from him, besides which it came back with some power from Mrs. Reynolds when he did fail to get at it. It was a trying affair for the others, as frantic attampts to lob over him often went right out. Naoroji on his side was given little chance and the first five games went against him. Here, however, he made a great effort and with some fine kills he took the next, and yet another with his serve, which went away from the taker. The next, however, went the other way, and with it the set.

Naoroji was again very active in the first of the second set and with some fine net play took the lead for the first time. What hope his supporters gleaned from this, was not to remain long, as this was the only game he won. It was all a matter of which managed the better to keep the ball away from the man at the net, and as Mrs. Reynolds used particularly good judgment in this respect she came out with flying colours. With her driving from the back lines and England's smashes the last six games were something in the nature of a run-away, and if the winners can reproduce this form in the final should should win decisively.

MR. AND MRS. PORTLOCK

Versus

DR. FYZEE AND LADY TATA.

The match between Mr. and Mrs. Portlock and Dr. Fyzee and Lady Tata, was a very good and close one with scarcely anything in it between the pairs. Fyzee's coolness was again the main reason for his success, and his clever placing near the net meant the turning point in his favour in each set. Lady Tata was never flurried and returned steadily, and with her partner putting on the finishing touches they came out winners of a hard fight. Mrs. Portlock gave many touches of really fine form, and the manner in which she passed her opponents down the side lines on occasion was very good. Portlock also used his head well and scored off balls meant to go over his head, but which were just within reach. What lost them the match was the fact that after pulling up cleverly in each game, they both tried to force the pace rather too much and became erratic in doing so. They knew each other's play well, and there was less poaching in this than most of the games in this class.

At the start the play was very level, each winning a game and the score rising to three-all. Here, however, Mr. and Mrs. Portlock, were less steady, and Fyzee and Lady Tata, took the next three games. It looked all over when in the next the latter went straight away to 9-0, but now their opponents played really brilliantly and mainly through side-line shots had a similar run of three games. Fyzee then went ahead again, but did not score a point in his own serve only to take the next at love. Here good placing saw them level again at 5-all, but this was the last of it. Portlock may have felt the necessity of winning the next two too keenly, and he lost some very fine chances at the net which he hit too low, and Fyzee ran off with the next two, the set and the match.

Results:—

Mr. England Mrs. Reynolds beat Mr. J. Naoroji and Mrs Row, 6-2, 6-1.

Dr. Fyzee and Lady Tata beat Mr. and Mrs. Portlock, 6-3, 7-5.

EXHIBITION GAME.

The exhibition game was a good one, Nicholson and Kidd always having the better of Rangarao and Pandit. Being in a winning position right through, they took the first set at 6-3, and the second at 6-4, after having won the first five games.

TO-DAY.

The final of the Singles takes place this afternoon, between Dr. Fyzee and Mr. Rangarao.

There will be an exhibition game, which will probably be between Mr. and Mrs. Kidd and Mr. Naoroji and Mrs. Reynolds.

TUESDAY.

The final of the Mixed Doubles between Mr. England and Mrs. Reynolds and Dr. Fyzee and Lady Tata.

WEDNESDAY.

The final of the Doubles between Messrs. England and Kidd and Messrs. J. Naoroji and Engineer.

BENGAL TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

KINGSCOTE BEATS SHIMIDZU (HOLDER) IN SINGLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 7.

At the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championships to-day there was a record attendance including H. E. the Governor and Lady Carmichael to witness the final round of the singles between Shimidzu (holder) and Kingscote. Kingscote won 6—4, 3—6, 6—0, 6—1.

This match was eagerly awaited both on account of the contrast between the styles of the players and for the reason that neither had so far in the tournament found anyone to extend them. The decisiveness of Kingscote's victory came as somewhat of a surprise. Many indeed even anticipated a contra-result thinking that the endurance of the Japanese and his agility, which enabled him to make seemingly impossible returns, would wear down Kingscote in a live set match in spite of his more taking style and the equipment of his scoring strokes. This, however, did not happen. Despite the many lengthy rallies Kingscote showed no signs of exhaustion and was more prominent than Shimidzu in making remarkable recoveries. Shimidzu played almost entirely from the back line but Kingscote made several successful advances to the net, though occasionally Shimidzu made beautiful passing shots. Shimidzu won the first two games but Kingscote won the next three. The Jap then made the scores, three all. Kingscote won the next two games. Shimidzu made the scores 5—4 before Kingscote took the next game and set.

In the second set Shimidzu played with greater confidence and more severity in his strokes. Kingscote seemed to be taking things quietly and the Jap eventually won the set 6—3. Kingscote now made an effort and though there were some brilliant and well-contested rallies Shimidzu was always losing and in the next two sets only obtained one game. Towards the end of the third set his usual steadiness deserted him and he actually served three double faults in succession. Kingscote took this set and the fourth 6—0, 6—1. Kingscote played with delightful case and accuracy and made many beautiful shots that drew the applause of the on-lookers.

At the conclusion of the game Lady Carmichael distributed the prizes to the winners of the various events.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE REGATTA.

The following are the results of Saturday's races:—

GORDON BENNETT TOMTIT CUP.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.

Started at 2-30 p.m.

Mr. T. Begbie's Fickle One, 2h. 24m. 58s.
Mr. C. N. Rich's Lady Bird, 2h. 21m. 25s.
Mr. N. Taylor's Mavourneen, 2h. 20m. 0s.
Capt. Welch's Clutha, 2h. 19m. 37s.
Major and Mrs. Russell's Blue Bird, did not finish.
Mr. W. H. Hughes's Redbreast, 2h. 23m. 46s.
Mr. B. H. Hewett's Curlew, did not finish.
Mr. W. H. Hughes's Blackbird, did not finish.
Mr. T. Gregson's Cricket, did not finish.
Officers R. A.'s Jenny Wren, 2h. 19m. 50s.
Course:—Committee Vessel—S. Karanja port—N Karanja port—Mark buoy port Starboard—Committee Vessel. Length 10.26 miles. Wind W. N. W. Strength fresh. 1st prize won by Clutha, 2nd prize won by Jenny Wren and 3rd prize won by Mavourneen. Lady Bird saves entrance.

CUP PRESENTED BY MR. R. BARLOW.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.

Started at 2-40 p.m.

Lieut.-Col. S. H. Burnett's Minx, did not finish.
Messrs. Bunbury, Grantham and Haig Brown's Trixie, 3h. 39m. 23s.
Mr. M. F. S. Magill's Erin, disqualified.
Col. Street's Lylie, 2h. 35m. 23s.
Capt. Hordern's Gita, did not finish.
Course:—Committee Vessel—Sunk Rock port—S. Karanja port—Committee Vessel—Mark buoy port—Committee Vessel—Length 12 miles Wind W. N. W. Strength fresh. 1st prize won by Lylie, 2nd prize won by Trixie.

CURZON CUP.

METRE CLASS HANDICAP RACE.

Started at 2-50 p.m.

Mr. V. Janson's Maya, 2h. 21m. 12s.
Mr. N. B. Macbeth's Corrie, 2h. 22m. 16s.
Officers R. A.'s Cynthia, 2h. 22m. 54s.
Mr. E. Comber's Cingalee, 2h. 24m. 44s.
Mr. H. R. Sandford's Nelta, 2h. 25m. 49s.
Course:—Committee Vessel—Sunk Rock port—S. Karanja port—Mark buoy port—Committee Vessel—N. Karanja port—Committee Vessel. Length 12.47 miles. Wind W. N. W. Strength fresh. 1st prize won by Maya and 2nd prize won by Corrie.

IRENE CUP.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.

Started 3 p.m.

Maj. Muter and Mr. J. F. Watson's Eileen IV. 2h. 19m. 35s.
Messrs. Stokes and Preston's Turquoise, 2h. 19m. 59s.
Mr. E. Talbot's Mahshuka, 2h. 19m. 33s.
Messrs Talbot, Hawkins and Hurlbatt's Melody, 2h. 31m. 1s.
Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne's Chula, 2h. 21m. 48s.
Major Novis and Mr. C. Beadel's Maudie, 2h. 32m. 1s.
Course:—Committee Vessel—S. Karanja port—N Karanja port—Committee Vessel—Mark buoy port—Committee Vessel—Length 13.65 miles. Wind W. N. W. Strength fresh. 1st prize won by Mahshuka and 2nd prize won by Eileen IV. Turquoise saves entrance.

A DERBY FAVOURITE.

"TETRARCH" NOT WELL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 7.

Mr. John Coleman, the famous veterinary surgeon, interviewed by a representative of "Sportisg Life" yesterday, said that he examined The Tetrarch at Stockbridge, when the Derby favourite did a sharp five-furlong canter, and that he feared that all was not well. Whether it was the knee or tendon could not definitely be said at present.

(*For other Sporting News see page* 10).

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

TO DAY.

Medicos Dinner to Sir Temulji B. Nariman, at Freemason's Hall, 8-30 p.m.
Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Wilson College Day, H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon to be present, 5 p.m.
Parsi Writers' Association. Mr. Rustomji Rormusji Mistri delivers lecture, Bai Bhikhaiji's Bengali School, 6 p.m.
Her Excellency visits, Sir Temulji Nariman's Hospital, 12-15 p.m.
Indian Cement Company Limited, meeting of debenture holders, Hornby Road, 4-30 p.m.
Clubwalla and Company, Limited, General Meeting, Church Gate Street, 12-30 p.m.
"Diana of Dobson" at the Opera House, 9-30.

TUESDAY, March 10.

Bombay Hunt, Irla.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Balloting for three elective Trustees of the Port of Bombay, 10-30 a.m. to 4.
"Bella Donna" at the Opera House, 9-30.
Children's Party at Government House, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 11.

Holi. Bank Holiday.
"Why Smith Left Home" at the Opera House, 9-30.
Lord Willingdon visits Tata Hydro-Electric Power Receiving Station, Parel, 8 p.m.
Lady Willingdon visits the Adams Wyllie Hospital, 12-15 p.m.
Lady Willingdon holds a Dufferian Fund meeting, Government House, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 12.

Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz.
Corporations' Dinner to the Governor.
Lady Willingdon visits the Leper Asylum, Matunga, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 13.

Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Muncipal Standing Committee, 4-30 p.m.
Lady Willingdon visits Dr. Massin's Hospital, 11-45 a.m.

SATURDAY, March 14.

Elphinstone College Sports, Their Excellencies to attend.
Their Excellencies dine with the Commandore and Sailing Committee of the Yacht Club, 8-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
"La Scala," Gaiety Theatre, Vaudeville Programme, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition Town Hall, from 8-30 a. m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.)
Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana, 5-15 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D. Commanding

Mar. 9.

200. Musketery. Range detail for the week ending Sunday 15th instant.
Tuesday 10th Morning "D" Coy. Afternoon "L" Coy.
Wednesday 11th Morning "G" Coy. Afaternoon "I" Coy.
Thursday 12th Cadets Competition Matches Nos. VIII, IX, and XVI.
Friday 13th Morning "L" Coy. Afternoon "I" Coy.
Saturday 14th Cadets Marching Competition.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus Morning 6-15 a.m. Afternoon 1-5 p.m.
201. Arms. All Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.
202. Prize Distribution. The Annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on Friday the 27th instant at 9-15 p.m. (Standard Time.)
203. Medals. Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.
204. Roll Books. All Company Drill Roll Books to be returned to Head-Quarters immediately.
205. Adjutant's Office. The Adjutant's Office will be closed on Wednesday the 11th instant on account of Public Holiday.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Bewes V. D. Commanding.

Mar. 9.

115 Duties. Duties for the Week ending 15th March 1914:—
Orderly Officer Lieut. P. H. Retallack.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. C. B. Banze.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. H. E. Graveston.
116 Leave. The following Brigade Order is published for information:—
No. 48 dated 4th March 1914.
Lieut. P. Beeles B. V. A. is granted eleven months leave out of India, from 28th February 1914.
110 Gun Drill. Tuesday 10th instant; There will be 15 pr. B. L. Gun Drill in the Town Hall Compound at 7-0 p.m.
All Members who have not completed their full number of Gun Drill parade are invited to be present.
111 Defence Light Manning. The E. E. Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7-0 p.m. on Monday the 9th instant, and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.
112 Skill at Arms Examination. Wednesday 11th instant; The Annual Skill at Arms examination will be held at Head Quarters at 7-0 p.m.

(Sd.) R. G. D. GRAHAM, Captain R. A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

SALLE FRANCAISE.

Under the auspices of the Salle Francaise Mr. W. A. Phillips will deliver a lecture on "A Brief outline of Indian History" on Wednesday at 6-30 p.m.

DINNER TO SIR T. B. NARIMAN, KT.

The complimentary Dinner to Sir Temulji B. Nariman, Kt., will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Fort, to-night at 8-30 p.m., (S. T.). Surgeon-General R. W. S. Lyons, M.D., I.M.S., has kindly consented to preside.

LADY MABELLE EGERTON'S DEPARTURE.

Lady Mabelle Egerton and Miss Egerton, who have been guests at last Government House for the last eight weeks, left on Saturday night, at 9-30 p.m., by the mail for Madras.

SIR BEAUCHAMP DUFF.

General Sir Beauchamp Duff, the new Commander-in-Chief, left Bombay on Sunday morning by a special train for Delhi. His Excellency joined the train at Grant Road station, while the rest of his staff started from Colaba. Among those present to see His Excellency off was Major Greig, representing the Governor.

REPORTED THEFT.

Mr. J. W. Hughes, residing on the ground floor of a house at Cuffe Parade, Bombay, reports that he went to bed at 11 p.m., on Friday night. On his getting up in the morning he found that his room had been entered into through an open window and a pair of gold links, some clothes and sundry other articles of the value of Rs. 150 stolen. The shoes of the thief were found outside the window.

A BURNING FATALITY.

Jamalshah Bharpurshah, a Mahomedan lad, aged 4, residing at Lamington Road, Bombay was playing with a box of matches in his room on the 4th instant, when his clothes accidentally caught fire. On hearing his cries, his mother, who was in another room, ran to his rescue and put out the fire. The deceased was, however, extensively burnt over both his legs and was removed to hospital, where he subsequently succumbed to his injuries.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY LECTURES.

Professor Arthur Smithells, of the Liverpool University will, under the auspices of the University of Bombay, deliver three lectures in the Wilson College Buildings as under:—

18th March, 6 p.m.,—"The place of Science in National Life." (Open to a general audience.)

19th March, 3 p.m.,—"The Teaching of Chemistry and Applied Chemistry." (Open only to teachers and others interested in the subject).

19th March, 6 p.m.,—"Flame." (Open only to teachers and students of chemistry).

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Twenty attacks and thirteen deaths from plague and three attacks and two deaths from small-pox were recorded in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Saturday, five of the plague attacks being reported from Byculla, three from Sewri, two each from Market and Mahalakshmi and one each from Upper Colaba, Esplanade, Umarkhadi, Fanaswadi, Kumbharwada, Girgaum, Kamatipura and Worli. There were no cases of cholera reported during the above period. The total mortality from all causes during the same period was 111, as compared with 103 on the corresponding day of 1913 and 103 in 1912. Altogether 1,927 rats were caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Friday, of which 104 were found to be plague infected.

THE BEST GIRL GUIDE.

An interesting incident in connection with the inspection of the Boy Scouts by the ex-Commander-in-Chief on Friday last, was the presentation made by Lady Creagh to the best Girl Guide. Lady Creagh enquired, who was considered to be, in the opinion of her superior officers, the most efficient and most assidous of the Girl Guides, and on being informed that it was Lieut. Winifred Iris Underwood, that young lady was called forward and presented with a beautiful carved Sandalwood writing cabinet which Lady Creagh had brought with her from Delhi for the purpose. There was a very good assembly of Girl Guides, both from Bombay and Poona at the inspection and great credit is due to the Captain of the Guides, Miss Iris I. P. Wingate, to whose energetic efforts, such an excellent muster, was due.

SIR O'MOORE CREAGH'S DEPARTURE.

Sir O'Moore, and Lady Creagh left India by Saturday's mail. The Sherwood Foresters, in which Regiment Sir O'Moore held his first Commission, were drawn up on the pier, and at the head of the stairs were gathered a number of officers and personal friends including General Peyton, Major Greig, Capt. Vaughan, Major-Gen. Gorringe and staff; the Maharaja of Alwar, Diwan Bahadur Seth Oomedmall Lodha, and many other European and Indian gentlemen.

On his arrival, Sir O'Moore Creagh, who was accompanied by Lady Creagh, inspected the Sherwood Foresters, and afterwards, in a voice touched with emotion, said: "Good-bye, men, I hope I shall see you in England."

Sir O'Moore and Lady Creagh, then received several garlands from those assembled. As they descended the steps the band played "Auld Lang Syne," and both Sir O'Moore and Lady Creagh seemed to be deeply moved at leaving the country which they have learnt to love so well.

As the launch moved away, His Excellency shouted a last farewell to his friends, and to India, and the guns booming out from the Middle Ground battery announced the departure.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE ENGAGEMENTS

The following is the list of engagements for the week ending March 14.

To-morrow,—Her Excellency Lady Willingdon will visit Sir Temulji Nariman's Hospital at 12-15 p.m. Their Excellencies will preside at the prize-giving and College Day, at Wilson College at 5 p.m.

Tuesday, March 10,—Children's Party at Government House, 5 p.m.

Wednesday, March 11.—His Excellency will visit the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Receiving Station at Parel at 8 a.m. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon will visit the Adams-Wyllie Hospital at 12-15 p.m. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, will hold a Dufferin Fund meeting at Government House at 6 p.m.

Thursday, March 12.—Her Excellency Lady Willingdom visit the Leper Asylum at Matunga, at 6 p.m. His Excellency will dine with the Members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Friday, March 13.—Her Excellency Lady Willingdon will visit Dr. Massina's Hospital 11-45 a.m.

Saturday, March 14.—Their Excellencies will attend the Elphinstone College Sports and Her Excellency will away the prizes. Their Excellencies will dine with the Commodore and Sailing Committee of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 8-30 p.m.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

HOUSE-BREAKING.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, one Devji Sonoo stood charged with the offence of committing house-breaking and theft in the house of one Bhiwar Khusa. It appears that the complainant, who is a mill-hand and resides at Delisle Road, lodged a complaint, of house-breaking and theft. The complainant missed some jewellery and Rs. 15 in cash, but did not suspect the accused. Later on he suspected the accused, as the latter had robbed him before. On Friday the complainant saw the accused. Who was then arrested and handed over to the Police. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

His Worship convicted the accused, and as he had one previous conviction, sentenced him to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT BY A BOARDER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, one Limba Natha, was charged with committing theft in the house of one Rama Dhala. It appears that on the 2nd instant, the complainant went to work leaving in the room his wife and the accused who was a boarder there. At about 2 p.m. the complainant's wife came and informed him that the accused had taken away an ornament and disappeared. On Saturday the complainant, receiving information, went to Thana, where he saw the accused, seized him and handed him over to the Police. The accused made a statement, and pointed out a Marvari's shop, where he had pawned the article for Rs. 10. He pleaded guilty, and His Worship sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN COCAINE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Inspector McCarthy, Chief Excise Inspector, charged one Esuf Abdulla, a Mahomedan, with selling cocaine without a license. It appears that the Inspector, receiving information that the accused was selling cocaine at Kamatipura lane, got together a panch and sent a man with some marked coins, to the house of the accused to purchase cocaine. The accused gave him three packets, the contents of one of which a witness ate, and stowed away the other two. The accused was then arrested. The accused denied the charges. He was convicted, and as he had one previous conviction he was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

SENT TO WORKHOUSE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fern charged one Edwin Thomas Hoyle, a European, with wandering without any visible means of subsistence. The accused pleaded guilty, and was willing to go to the workhouse. His Worship ordered him to be sent to the Workhouse.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

THE CENTRAL FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 3,62,514-12-2.

Received from Mrs. F. S. Taleyarkhan, through Lady Dhunbai Cowasjee Jehangir, for the Ladies' Fund as under:—

Lady P. M. Mehta. Rs. 100; Mr. & Mrs. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Rs. 50; Mr. Rustomjee H. Readymony, Rs. 50; "Anonymous", Rs. 45; Lady Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Rs. 25; Mrs. P. S. Mehenti, Rs. 25; Mr. Nasarwanjee Jivanjee Readymony, Rs. 25; Mrs. D. C. Pandole, Rs. 25; Mrs. Bachubai H. B. Guzder, Rs. 25; "God Save You", Rs. 25; Mrs. H. K. Bhedwar, Rs. 25; Mr. M. M. Shirazee, Rs. 20; Mrs. Gulam Hoosein Currimbhoy, Rs. 20; Mrs. Ahmedbhoy Currimbhoy, Rs. 20; Mr. Bejonjee Manekjee Daruvala, Rs. 20; "Zarthosti" (C. N. B.), Rs. 15; M. H. D., Rs. 15; Dr. S. M. K., Rs. 15; Mrs. N. J. Dadysett, Rs. 15; Mrs. B. J. A. Wadia, Rs. 15; Mr. Pherozshaw B. R. Mody, Rs. 15; Mr. A. Framjee, Rs. 15; Mr. M. R. Patel, Rs. 15; Miss Homaye & Khorsed P. Chowna, Rs. 15; Mr. K. B. N. Kapadia, Rs. 15; Mr. F. R. Parekh, Rs. 11; Mrs. S. D. Dubash, Rs. 10; Mr. Ruttonjee Sorabjee Contractor, Rs. 10; C. J. Rs. 10; Mrs. H. D. Pudumjee, Rs. 10; Mrs. P. B. R. Mody, Rs. 10; Mr. Jehangir M. Mehta, Rs. 10; Miss Sherin H. B. Guzder, Rs. 10; Miss Aimai H. B. Guzder, Rs. 10; R. H. B., Rs. 10; Mrs. C. J. Wadia, Rs. 10; Mr. K. Nunazee, Rs. 10; E. S., Rs. 5; S. H. M., Rs. 5; Mr. K. M. Dalal, Rs. 5; B. J. P., Rs. 5; Mr. A. J. Wadia, Rs. 5; Mrs. K. D. Nooper, Rs. 5; Mr. K. M. Wadia, Rs. 5; Mrs. A. R. Dalal, Rs. 5; Mrs. P. B. Press, Rs. 5; Mr. Munchershaw N. Chandabhoy, Rs. 5; Mr. Sorab F. Bharucha, Rs. 5; Mr. N. B. Tuchakra, Rs. 5; Miss Jeni H. B. Guzder, Rs. 5; Miss D. S. Mody, Rs. 5; Mrs. P. D. Patel, Rs. 5; Mrs. M. S. K., Rs. 5; Mrs. S. S. Batliwalla, Rs. 5; Mrs. Merwanjee Mody, Rs. 5; Mrs. Jehangir Mody, Rs. 5; Mrs. Lalkaka, Rs. 5. Total Rs. 3,63,385-12-2.

BRITISH RESIDENT IN NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

COLONEL PINHEY GOES ON LEAVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Mar. 8.

Colonel A. F. Pinhey, C. S. I., C.I.E., British Resident, and Mrs. and the two Misses Pinhey left Hyderabad this morning by mail en route to England on six months' leave. All the principal officials were present on Hyderabad and Begumpet stations and accorded them an enthusiastic send-off.

The Hon. Mr. S. M. Fraser, I. C. S., C. S. I., C. I. E., who officiates for Colonel Pinhey with Mrs. Fraser and the Misses Fraser arrived yesterday and was received by Colonel Pinhey, the Minister and other high officials. The Nizam's artillery fired the usual salute of 13 guns on both occasions.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

On Saturday night the Howitt-Phillips Company appeared in a three-act farcical comedy, "Those Terrible Twins," which, while it had its genuinely funny moments and some occasional flashes of real humour, reached such extremes of inanity as to defy description or criticism. However, the audience seemed to like it and the more inane it became, the more they shrieked with merriment. The performance was notable for two very excellent pieces of character-acting,—that of Mr. Howitt as William, the man servant, and that of Mr. Kellaway as the elderly would-be gay husband of a very severe wife, and the father who secretly sympathises with his son's peccadilloes. Of course both are characters which belong to nearly all farcical comedies, as do nearly all the parts in "Those Terrible Twins," including the twins, themselves who, however, were exceptionally badly made up on Saturday night. There was an excellent house, and as we have said, the audience was thoroughly pleased with the performance, so nobody else need complain.

To-night the Company will appear in that delightful Comedy "Diana of Dobson's."

THE EXCELSIOR.

There is a variety interlude at the Excelsior this week before the production of the next Revue, and a very pleasant interlude it is. Mr. Low James and Miss Reina Selma do a very clever turn,—a take-off on Ragtime,—and Miss Reina Selma is more bewitching than ever. We had to say this last week, and probably it will have to be said again next week, if Miss Selma is still there, as she seems to possess the fortunate capacity of being able to go on being more charming every time one sees her. And she adds cleverness to her charm! Nothing, in its way, could be more delicious than her very serious representation of the Ragtime lady from Massachusets, "who has them all skinned" in that city. As usual, too, she ended up with a very clever shoe dance. Mr. James's "Wiggly Ragtime" song is very wonderful, and his lightning imitations of such celebrities as Maurice Bandmann, Bourne and Shepherd, James MacGrath and Maud Allan were a great hit Mabel and Malfe are still in the Bill, and all the remarks that have been made about Miss Selma ought to be repeated about Miss Malfe, who is always delightful and last night produced a skipping rope, with which she did wonders. Mr. Malfe was not quite so funny as usual, some of his humour being rather strained, but we hardly like to say a word against him, considering how funny he has been

There are two new people in the Bill. Miss Cleo Peel is an American comedienne "direct from London" where all good Americans come from nowadays, and she has brought with her the latest American song, which is now the craze in London,—where all the American crazes originate This is nothing less than "You made me love you,—I didn't want to do it" which we now hear on the Bombay stage, instead of out of a gramaphone, for the first time. Miss Peel sings it delightfully and with an individuality and attraction that at once established her popularity. She has other songs in her repertoire and "Its Nuttin' do With Me," and "He's a Naughty Naughty Boy" went enormously with the audience last night. Miss Peel need have no fear of not being liked in Bombay. The other new turn is that of Monsieur Herbert with his musical dining-table, a very original and clever musical eccentricity turn. With a well-known ballad as an *hors d'oeuvre* on the candle-shades, we went on to "In the Shadows" out of the knives,—played as whistles—and passed through a whole programme of other airs, until the surprises of all the table appointments,—napkins, plates, cups, dessert, and flowers—had been exhausted. By the time it was finished Monsieur Herbert seemed fairly exhausted too, but the audience would have been ready for more if there had been any liqueur glasses, cigarettes or ash-trays waiting to be performed on. We would suggest something of the sort to M. Herbert for an encore, if he is ever equal to the effort.

There are some excellent lightning cartoons by Max Martin in the picture programme, a lovely Max Linder comedy with a pretty girl,—beginning in the train and ending up in a shower bath,—a rather dull, and certainly ancient, dramatic film entitled "The Fortune-Hunters," and the Pathe' Gazette.

AMERICA-INDIA.

This week's star-film at the America-India Cinema, "Fire at Sea," has been drawing crowded houses. The picture contains some realistic scenes of a fire on board an Atlantic liner and the resourcefulness and heroism of the captain's daughter and her fiance. The Gamont Graphic" this week is as interesting as usual. The "Indian Ishmael" and a comic make up an interesting show.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.

In view of the great popularity of the clever acrobatic Turbino Trio and "The King of Cyclists," these have been retained in this week's bill at the Olypia Picture Palace, and they are again drawing good houses. The picture part of the programme is well represented by a drama entitled "A Man in the White Cloak" and other films. "A Man in the White Cloak" is full of sensational incidents.

ENGLISH ARMY RACKETS CHAMPIONSHIP.

ALLAHABAD Mar. 8.

A telegram from the London correspondent of the "Pioneer" announces that the Army Rackets Championship (singles) has been won by the Hon. Lieutenant Manners of the Grenadier Guards who defeated Captain Luther by 3 games to 2.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE KING

THE RECENT CRY OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC IS

BEGG'S WHIKYS

Whisky experts declare that the whisky is known by its age. Begg' whisky is bottled in three differen qualities. Choose the one which best suits your palate and your purse. But never forget to shout, "Begg's whisky, please."

Begg's whisky is thoroughly matured and its absolute purity is guaranteed.

Established 1848, still going foremost and first.

WHITE CAPSULE (8 years old) Rs. 2-12-0

BLUE CAPSULE (12 years old) Rs. 3-0-0

GOLD CAPSULE (20 years old) "Special Reserve" Rs. 4-4-0

Supplied to Hotels, Clubs and Messes all throughout India.

Uniform Quality maintained all over the World.

Purchasers of Begg's Whisky will be given a decanter free of cost (full of whisky) on their presenting to the undersigned 24 coupons of either White or Blue Capsule Bottles, or 12 coupons of the Gold Capsule Bottles respectively.

SOLE AGENTS:—

D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

"O. T."
A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

THE DAIMLER CAR.

IS UNSURPASSABLE in the completeness of its REFINEMENT and the luxury OF ITS C MFORT.

TS dignity of appearance so comp etely removes all suggestion of ostentation that possession sets.

THE GAGHET GOOD TASTE as well as sound judgm owner's choice.

ARRANGE FOR A TRIAL WITH *THE SOLE A ENTS*

The **Bombay Motor Car Company Ltd**
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE & APOLLO BUNDER
BOMBAY.

Branch—Lucknow.
TELEGRAMS "CHALO BOMBAY."

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Co., Ltd
Head Office: BOMBAY.

Funds Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
Invested in Government Securities, Municipal, Port Trust and Improvement Trust Debentures.

Intending Assurers are invited to compare the terms and conditions of the EMPIRE OF INDIA. with those of any other Company

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

IN P OINT OF RATES,
POINT OF SECURITY,
POINT OF MANAGEMENT,
THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE Company, Limited.

Stands on a strong basis. The requisit D posit has been placed with the Govern ment of India, under the Indian Insurance Act of 1912. The Company has scheme uited alike to the rich and the poor.

Mr. G. S. MARATHEY, M.A., A.I.A., is the Manager and Actuary of the Company.

For further particulars apply to
The Secretaries,
The East and West Insce. Co., Ltd,
9, Bank Street,
BOMBAY, Fort.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, VI of 1882, on 21st December 1911.)

Authorised Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	,,	30,00,000
Called up Capital	,,	15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	,,	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	,,	1,00,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., (Chairman).

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS: 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progress for the first year:—

1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April ,,	,,	24,77,000
31st July ,,	,,	52,35,000
31st December ,,	,,	1,04,00,000

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected at ¼ per cent. commission. Detailed rules and other particulars on application.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENCIES:—Calcutta, Delhi, Amritsar and Karachi.
Manager:—S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London).

LOUNGE SUITS.

HOT WEATHER WEAR.

In making up washing garments we make a point of giving **EASE IN FIT** with **SMARTNESS IN APPEARANCE**, particular attention being given to the necessity of having comfortable garment for hot weather wear.

LINEN CRASH	Rs.	18-0.
FLAX LINEN	,,	24-0.
FANCY FLAX	,,	27-0.
CHINA SILK	,,	38-0.

ASQUITH & LORD LTD
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

ANSELL—February 18th, at Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, the wife of C. W. H. Ansell, B. P. S., of a daughter.

STEWART—At Ambala, February 18th, the wife of Walter P. Stewart, Highland Light Infantry, of a daughter.

WARD.—March 6th, Bombay, to Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Ward, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HARVEY—HARVEY—At 7, Marchmont Terrace, Kelvinside, Glasgow, Scotland, on 14th February, by the Reverend J. G. Christie, B.D., Helensburgh, William Barnett, P.W.D., Punjab, India, eldest son of William Harvey of 7 Marchmont Terrace, to Maud, daughter of the late John Gourlay Harvey Rockfort, Helensburgh, Glasgow, Scotland.

McNAMARA—GOOD—February 18th, at St. Thomas' Church, Howrah, George Reeves McNamara to Minette Ellen Good, only surviving child of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Good.

DEATHS.

LAMBERT.—On the 5th inst., at Bergl House, Wodehouse Road, Bombay, Thomas Staples Irwin, only son of E. T. Lambert, aged 8 months.

WEBB.—On the 18th February, William Webb, of 36, Duke-street, St. Jame's London, barrister-at-law, late Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS

Leading Articles.	Page.
Reactionary Reform	8
The Education of Chiefs	8
Day by Day	8
London Letter	11
Foreign Cables.	
China's Future	9
Panama Canal Tolls	9
Boycott of S. African Goods	9
British Cotton Trade	9
St. Petersburg Outrage	9
Other Cables	9
Indian Telegrams.	
The Kottayam Murder	9
Bombay Mail Accident	12
Imperial Council	12
Bombay and Provincial.	
Ethics of Fair-Play	5
Bombay Amusements	7
Bombay City & Suburbs	7
General News.	
All-India News in Brief	11
Stefanssons' Lost Ship	13
Lord Bryce on India	14
King in Council	14
Legal News.	
Bombay Police Courts	7
Credit Bank Case	10
Bombay Banking Corporation	10
Weather & Shipping	3
Commercial	4
Sporting News.	
Bombay and Calcutta Races	6
Lawn Tennis	7
Royal Bombay Yacht Club	7
Rowing	10
Golf	10
Hockey	10
Illustrations.	
Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya	5
Raghunath Krishna Phadke	5
Wedding of Lady Adelade Spencer	11

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, Mar. 9, 1914.

REACTIONARY REFORM.

According to the London correspondent of "The Statesman" Lord Crewe's Bill remodelling the India Office and Council has been privately issued in draft reform, and apparently the correspondent has been privileged to see it. He cables to Calcutta a forecast of the provisions, which, if it is to be taken as correct, is likely to create dismay in the minds of those acquainted with the working of the India Office and who anxiously look for a reform which will minimise rather than increase the extent to which bureaucratic influence is able to exert itself in the Secretary of State's Council. The number of Members of Council, we are told, is to be reduced, and, this, if it were all, would be a step in the right direction, for it would be better, in our opinion, to abolish the Council altogether. But this reduction of members is to be accompanied by a re-arrangement of duties, which realises the worst fears aroused when Lord Crewe first foreshadowed these reforms in the House of Lords last year. The Bill, says "The Statesman's" correspondent, abolishes the existing committees and "substitutes a series of departments each under a Member of Council, duplicating exactly similar departments of the Government of India with which the London departments will keep constantly in touch." This can only be interpreted as meaning that the departments of the India Office,—the majority of them immediately controlled by a retired Civilian,—will be permitted to be in direct correspondence with the corresponding departments in Simla or Delhi,—the majority of these being under Civilian control. It opens up an appalling prospect! Everything will be in the hands of the bureaucracy. Instead of the India Office acting as a check on the Government of India, as the ultimate court of appeal or revision, for which purposes it really exists, we shall have a duplicated bureaucratic machine which will turn out everything beautifully cut and dried according to bureaucratic ideas, to be backed by a Civilian permanent Under-Secretary, and approved, in its last stages, by a Secretary of State who has not the time he ought to have to go into matters, and, finally, to be recommended by him to a House of Commons too over-burdened with business to give the matter proper attention. The scheme is, in fact, so dangerous and so much opposed to all the views which have been expressed on the subject by representative Indian opinion, that one is amazed at the temerity of the officials who have concocted it and the ineptitude of the Secretary of State who puts it forward as a scheme to secure "greater efficiency and to eliminate the overlapping and clashing of departmental interests." As for the saving clause which "The Statesman's" correspondent adds to the effect that "frequent meetings of the Council will obviate the tendency to drift into the water-tight compartment," a meeting of the Council every day will not do this. Each Member, when laying his departmental business before the Council, will be solely concerned in getting approval for that alone, and the result will be, vulgarly speaking, a case of "you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours!" We shall await fuller details of this Bill before making any further comment, but, if this summary of the private draft may be taken as reliable, it is necessary to warn Lord Crewe, at once, that a Bill which merely proposes to relieve the Secretary of State of a great deal of the close supervision which it is essential he should exercise,—and which Lord Morley very usefully exercised when he was at the India Office,—which puts enormous powers into the hands of departmental heads, and sets up an amiable working arrangement between the departments in London and the departments in India, will meet with uncompromising opposition in this country. What India is looking for is not a dissemination of control in the India Office, but something that will ensure a closer control by, and association of, the administration of the India Office with its chief representative in Parliament. And the nature of the reform of the Secretary of State's Council expected is one which will give it a more representative and democratic character; not such as will preserve it, to use Lord Crewe's own words, as "the final stage of the Indian official's actual Indian work."

THE EDUCATION OF CHIEFS.

In discussing the proposed Chiefs' College in these columns nearly a month ago we referred to hopeful signs of a general awakening on the part of the Indian aristocracy to the fact that higher education for its members is imperative in order to fit them for their peculiarly responsible positions. The proceedings of the Conference at Delhi on Tuesday, reported in Wednesday's issue, not only bear out our statement, but show that some advance has been made. The decision to locate the college at Delhi, as well as the apparent decision to adhere to the original plan of one institution only for the education of Chiefs and their relatives instead of two institutions,—one for Chiefs and the other for Sardars,—as subsequently proposed by the Government of India, appear to us to be sound. A college for Chiefs at Delhi will not only keep the institution in touch with, and under the eye, of so to speak, the Government of India, but it should add to the attractions and amenities of the Imperial Capital. In regard to the Government's plan of a separate institution for Sardars, the consensus of opinion, not only among the Chiefs themselves but among the general public, is decidedly against the proposal. In the first place, the experiment of an institution for higher study for the Indian aristocracy is as yet too untried to enable one to form any opinion as to its ultimate success; and, secondly, the multiplication of such an institution in one and the same place, besides tending to make invidious distinctions, would greatly add to the complexities of the experiment. Presumably the College, as it is to confer degrees, will be affiliated to the Punjab University,—a point of which the proceedings reported yesterday make no mention. If, however, the institution is to confer special degrees of its own, we think a good deal of the value of such degrees will be discounted by the fact of their having little of an open competitive character, and the public, it is to be feared, will prefer to regard them in much the same light as they now look upon the mass of honorific titles which the Government showers upon its favourites year after year. Again, there is no reason why Sardars should not be educated with their more highly placed fellows, and we would strongly deprecate any disposition on the part of the Government to give effect to Lord Curzon's idea of keeping such colleges "strictly to the aristocracy." There is no such institution, nor would it be tolerated, in England, where at Eton,—the school *par excellence* for the richer classes,—the King's son is educated side by side with the son of any man who can afford to send his son to Eton. This is of advantage both to the King's son as well as the classes to which the majority of Etonians and other English public school men belong. It is surprising that the lessons of the failure of the existing institutions for the scions of the Indian ruling houses were apparently ignored by the Government of India when they proposed their scheme of a separate college for Sardars as distinct from ruling chiefs and their relatives. Speaking at the Conference of last year, Lord Hardinge himself bore testimony to the fact that the facilities provided by the existing institutions were hopelessly inadequate. "I am assured," His Excellency said, "that, under present conditions, it is no uncommon thing for young Thakurs and Jagirdars to return from College to their homes quickly to forget all that they have been taught, and often I fear to content themselves with a life of indolence." It may be reasonably inferred from this that, if young Thakurs and Sardars were to be educated in a separate college, where the standard would naturally be distinctly lower and the atmosphere less conducive to higher culture and the graces of life, they would probably return to their homes in a worse plight than that mentioned by His Excellency. We trust, therefore, the alternative scheme of the Government, the disadvantages if which are, it is said, fully realised by the Chiefs themselves, will be finally given up. With regard to the financial side of the scheme, it is to be hoped that donations and subscriptions will be strictly confined to the Chiefs and the classes who are directly interested in the proposed college, and fully able to bear the strain involved. For this reason, as well as the obvious one that the general taxpayer should not be called upon to contribute towards an educational scheme in which he is only infinitesimally concerned, we demur to the Government of India's proposal to recommend an annual subvention of half a lakh, which amount, if necessary, the Chiefs could easily make up among themselves in a minute.

DAY BY DAY.

Sir O'Moore Creagh.

One of the most marked characteristics of Sir O'Moore Creagh's tenure of the Chief Command of the Army in India, writes a correspondent, has been the development of a well-understood "doctrine" of war, and the assimilation of Indian war organisation administration and training to that of the Home Army, thus welding together the forces of the Empire. Another characteristic has been his keen solicitude for the improvement of the conditions under which Indian soldiers serve. Among other schemes, he gave much attention to the housing problem and a new and much improved pattern of barracks has been sanctioned. Several sets of these barracks have already been completed, the scheme aiming at providing this type for all Indian troops. The late Commander-in-Chief's personal interest in the Indian ranks was further evinced by his appointment of religious teachers to Indian units and by affording facilities for the education of sepoys' children. The Indian Army Temperance Association, too, was largely due to Sir O'Moore's initiative. Sir O'Moore Creagh left India on Saturday amid many touching demonstrations on the part of many friends and admirers who had assembled on the Bunder to bid him farewell. These demonstrations of goodwill, and regret at his departure, represented, we think we may say, the feelings of all classes of the community towards the ex-Commander-in-Chief.

Dr. Muthu's Tour.

Speaking to a "Chronicle" representative of his recent tour in India, undertaken with a view to study the problems of tuberculosis, Dr. C. Muthu, Chief Physician of Mendip Hills Sensatorium, who is leaving for England to-morrow, said his introductions from the India Office enabled him to come into close touch with various authorities and thus note the root causes of the disease. He found consumption very rife in India, especially in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon, and declared that only an organised and co-ordinated effort could grapple with the disease. Tuberculosis was fast coming to out-rival malaria both in incidence and mortality. Poverty, early marriage, overcrowding, sunless and airless dwellings and workshops, are some of the predisposing causes, said Dr. Muthu, that confront the statesman, the social reformer and the sanitarian in India. Dr. Muthu addressed many meetings on tuberculosis in the places he visited, and has established an anti-tuberculosis league in Madras. He hopes to return to India before the end of the year to make a more systematic effort in the eradication of the disease.

An Indian Mathematical Prodigy.

The Government of Madras has just made a new departure in awarding a scholarship for mathematical research at Cambridge of £250 a year to Mr. S. Ramanujam, a clerk in the Madras Port Trust Office drawing a salary of Rs. 20 a month. Mr. Ramanujam is not a distinguished graduate, but a real mathematical prodigy. He has come into prominence by solving some of the most intricate problems appearing in the Trinity College "Magazine," which had baffled many of the mathematicians of Cambridge. It is said that Mr. Neville, the eminent Cambridge professor, brought Mr. Ramanujam's abilities to the notice of the Madras Government. Mr. Ramanujam is a young man of twenty-six, and it is hoped that at Cambridge he will be able to develop original lines of research in astronomical, physical and other mathematical sciences. He leaves for England shortly.

"Civis Britannicus"—New Style.

Mr. Lewis Harcourt, the Colonial Secretary, laid down some remarkable principles on the subject of imperial citizenship, when replying in the course of the Debates on the Address to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's criticism of General Botha's "strong man" methods in South Africa. Mr. MacDonald had asked whether it was, or was not, a fact that the privileges attaching to habeas corpus, Petition of Rights, and so on, were to be carried wherever British subjects went provided they kept under the shadow of the Union Jack. To this Mr. Harcourt replied that British citizenship of that sort "was really a misnomer."

It did not, in fact, exist, and was an attempt to make too literal a translation of the "Civis Romanus Sum." What did exist was British subjecthood, which entitled its possessor to the protection of his Sovereign through the Executive. But it gave to the individual no right and no licence in any part of the Empire to violate the laws which it was within the competence of the Dominion to pass and to administer. The Imperial Parliament could not grant responsible self-government, as it had done throughout nearly a century in varying degrees, in different climes, and to different races, with practically unqualified success, and then hope or attempt, when feelings or prejudices were aroused to interfere or intervene as if it were still dealing with a Crown Colony or a Protectorate.

We wonder what would have been the attitude of the Colonial Office if these deportations had taken place under a Boer Republic.

A Monster Battleship.

The "lick all creation" battleship which has been projected by the United States Admiralty is well deserving of the name if she materialises on the lines laid down. The monster is to have a displacement of 38,000 tons, will measure 750 feet in length, with a beam of 100 feet, and a draught of 18½ft. She will be armed with twelve 14-inch guns and twenty-one 6-inch guns, protected on the water line by a belt of 17-inch armour and the barbettes to a depth of 16 inches. No particulars are given of the expected speed of the battleship nor of her contemplated horse power. The expected cost is about four millions sterling. The nearest British approach to the projected battleship is the Queen Elizabeth of 27,5 tons displacement.

The Persian Gulf.

The steady improvement reported by Reuter as regards the illicit traffic in arms in the Persian Gulf, which used to be carried on chiefly from Jibuti, is the outcome of the Franco-British agreement concerning Muscat which was reached in October last year. The Anglo-Turkish agreement regarding the gulf, moreover, has led to the abandonment of Turkey's suzerainty over the littoral and the duty has devolved, as hitherto, on Great Britain of lighting, buoying and policing the gulf. Our commercial interests in the gulf are on the increase, and when Busreh becomes the terminus of the extension of the Bagdad Railway they are certain to assume a far more international character.

Parsi St. John's Ambulance.

From the Tenth Report of the Parsi Division of St. John's Ambulance Brigade, just issued, we note that the Division has been doing useful and effective work. The membership of the Division remained almost steady during the year under report (October 1912 to September 1913), the total strength at the end of the year being 110, all effective. The Division is in urgent need of a motor ambulance for removals and invites financial assistance from the public, which, considering the value of the aid rendered to the public by the Division, ought, we feel, to be readily forthcoming.

PROPOSED CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD AND LONDON COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 8.

Sir George Birdwood has not yet accepted the chairmanship of the London Committee formed in connection with the forthcoming International Exhibition in Calcutta, as he is awaiting the opinions of leading English manufacturers on the subject and the action of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

CHINA'S FUTURE

BRITISH COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

EXPANSION OF CHINA.

AID OF FRIENDLY NATIONS NECESSARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 6.

Chenchintao, the new Chinese financial representative, was the chief guest at the British Engineers' Association dinner. Replying to the toast of Anglo-Chinese relations, he emphasised Britain's commercial interest in Chinese prosperity, and expressed gratitude to the Imperial Government for their attitude in the opium trade.

He dwelt on the uncertainty of the law regarding Anglo-Chinese contracts, and said the final solution was for China to frame her laws and compel adhesion thereto. China was perfectly solvent, but she ought to get the aid of all friendly nations to set her house in order. He further said that the near future would see a vast expansion of China.

Sir Walter Langley, responding, said he believed Britain was able to supply the Far East with good engineers and other material in future.

A BRITISH OFFICER KILLED.

ENGAGEMENT WITH SUDAN OUTLAWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 6.

The death is announced of Major Conry, the Connaught Rangers, in an engagement with outlaws in the Sudan.

Major James Lionel Joyce Curry, D. S. O. had been in the Egyptian Army since 1906. Previously he had gained much distinction in the South African War, in which he was wounded twice. He was mentioned in despatches three times, secured both the Queen's and King's medals with five and two clasps respectively, and received the Distinguished Service Order. In 1908 he gained the Egyptian War medal and clasp for services in the Sudan. Major Curry was 40 years, old, and was the son of a Staff-Surgeon in the Royal Navy.

FATAL MINE EXPLOSION.

TWENTY-FOUR KILLED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
EKATERINOSLAV, Mar. 8.

A fatal gas-explosion was caused in Orlowo mine in Slavianoserbsk district by a miner who opened a lamp to light a cigarette. Twenty-four men were killed and only two saved. Another is missing.

FRANCE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

MORE SUPER-DREADNOUGHTS. ADVOCATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, March 7.

The Reporter of the Naval Estimates recommends the construction of five additional super-Dreadnoughts to restore the balance in the Mediterranean with Austria and Italy.

ANTI-HOME RULE CAMPAIGN.

AUSTRALIAN GIFT OF £25,000 TO ULSTER FUNDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 7.

Earl Grey has cabled to Sir Edward Carson from New Zealand announcing that an Australian sympathiser with the anti-Home Rule campaign has subscribed £25,000 to the Ulster funds.

GERMAN ACQUISITION OF ENGLISH COALMINE.

TO BE WORKED ON GERMAN METHODS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 7.

A German syndicate, headed by the Westphalian coal magnate, Herr Stinnes, has acquired an estate in the Doncaster coalfield which will be worked entirely with German machinery and on German methods, hitherto not employed in England. The contract for sinking operations amounting to £200,000 has been given to an Essen firm.

BOYCOTT OF S. AFRICAN GOODS.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH BRITISH LABOUR.

MR MANN "TO ORGANISE WORKERS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 7.

Despatches from South Africa and the speeches made in London yesterday evening by the deportees, show that negotiations have begun with the British Transport Workers' the Wool Operatives' and the Dockers' Unions with a view to the boycott of South African goods. The headquarters of the International Trades' Union and the Socialist Secretariat in Berlin have also been communicated with.

LATER.

Mr. Tom Mann has left for South Africa. He received an enthusiastic send-off from the Labourites at Waterloo. The "Marseillaise" and the "Red Flag" were sung. He declared that he was going to organise the workers of South Africa.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 7.

The decrease in imports during February amounted to £1,736,406, while exports increased by £1,089,054. In the former the chief items were wool £1,667,514 and cotton £842,576. The increase in exports were principally cotton-goods £519,466, and machinery £320,985.

BRITISH FLEET IN ITALIAN WATERS.

MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON ENTERTAINED AT GENOA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 8.

The British Mediterranean Squadron is paying a visit to the Italian ports.

Admiral Sir A. Berkeley Milne and staff were the guests of the Municipality of Genoa yesterday at a banquet and gala performance at the theatre.

Much enthusiasm has also been displayed at Palermo, where the Second Battle Squadron has arrived.

ALBANIA'S NEW RULER.

RECEIVES AN OVATION AT DURAZZO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
DURAZZO, Mar. 7.

The Prince and Princess of Wied arrived to-day. After salute they landed when they received an ovation.

AUTONOMOUS EPIRUS.

GREECE PROCLAIMS BLOCKADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, Mar. 7.

The insurgents have ejected the Greek officials from Santi Quaranta.

Greece has proclaimed a blockade and in order to prevent complications vessels of all nationalities have been forbidden to enter the roadstead. Greece undertakes to abandon the blockade if the Powers so desire it.

DECREASED LINEN TRADE IN BELFAST.

RESULT OF POLITICAL UNREST AND LABOUR TROUBLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 7.

At a meeting at Belfast of the Ulster Linen Merchants' Association, the president said that curtailment of production had been decided on owing to the decrease of trade. Political unrest and labour troubles made the prospect anything but bright, and they were preparing for the worst.

A Hooghly correspondent writes:—On Monday last an elderly Christian lady residing at Chinsurah was put to death by a monkey under the following painful circumstances:—The lady had kept plums on the roof of her house for the purpose of drying them in the sunshine. She found to her utter dismay that all her plums were eaten by the animal. With a view to scare it away she went upstairs and began to frighten it by brandishing broom-sticks. But the monkey violently attacked her, dragged her from one place to another and then threw her down from the roof. The poor lady died from the effects of the injuries.

BRITISH COTTON TRADE.

QUIETNESS IN LANCASHIRE.

PROPOSED CLOSING DOWN AT EASTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 7.

The General Committee of the Federation of the Master Cotton Spinners' Association at Manchester considered a proposal for a general closing down at Easter in view of the quietness of trade. The matter was adjourned until the 20th instant.

FORMATION OF SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 7.

The "Morning Post" understands that the Second Cavalry Division will be formed as soon as South Africa can spare more troops.

AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

LEGALITY OF THE PREFERENTIAL REBATE OF 5 PER CENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, March 7.

The Board of General Appraisers has held to be legal the five per cent. rebate in favour of American ships contained in the Tariff Bill, in spite of the opinion of Mr. McReynolds, the Attorney-General, that it could not be enforced because it was in violation of certain Treaties.

The appeal will now be taken to the United States Customs Court of Appeals. Meanwhile the preferential rebate will not be granted.

MAJOR OHLSON'S DEATH.

MRS. OHLSON'S HEROISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
TEHERAN, Mar. 7.

Major Ohlson's body has been found in a deep well.

His wife displayed the greatest courage during the fighting, practically commanding the gendarmes and rendering great aid to the wounded.

INQUEST ON OFFICER'S SUICIDE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 7.

At the inquest held into the circumstances attending the death of Captain Playfair a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity was returned.

Captain Norman Playfair, a retired officer of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, committed suicide with a bayonet in the presence of his wife at Waterlooville, Hampshire.

OBITUARY.

COLONEL BOXALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 7.

The death is announced of Colonel Sir Charles Gervaise Boxall, who organised the C. I. V. for service in South Africa.

SIR WILLIAM SETON.

The death is announced of Sir William Seton.

Sir William Samuel Seton, 9th baronet, had seen service in the Royal Navy as a midshipman before he became a soldier, for he served in the Persian Expedition of 1856-57. His military service included the Afghan War of 1880, and five years later Sir William, who had meanwhile succeeded his brother, was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General in the Bombay Command, serving at Poona for five years in that capacity. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his son John who was born in 1888.

FRONTIER TELEGRAPH.

CONSTRUCTION OF AN OVERLAND EUROPEAN LINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
QUETTA, Mar. 7.

A telegraph party left Nushki on Wednesday, for Robat for the construction from Nukudi to Robat, a distance of about 140 miles, of a part of the fourth overland European telegraph line. The construction is to be completed this month.

SUITS AGAINST KARACHI TRAMWAYS.

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, Mar. 7.

Messrs. B. R. Herman and Co., have filed a suit in the Judicial Commissioner's Court here against the East India Tramways Limited, claiming Rs. 3,600 damages for a tramcar overturning a motor-bus of theirs conveying passengers a on New Year's day. A criminal suit under section 279, in connection therewith is also proceeding against two servants of the Tramways Company a Mahomedan driver and a Hindu inspector.

ST. PETERSBURG OUTRAGE.

CHIEF OF POLICE SHOT DEAD.

AN ACT OF REVENGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 8.

Colonel Chebaieff, Chief of Police, has been shot dead by a junior officer out of revenge for a reprimand which the latter had received.

MEXICAN CIVIL WAR.

PROTECTION FOR AMERICANS AT THE CAPITAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
VERA CRUZ, Mar. 8.

The American Rear-Admiral Fletcher has with the concurrence of the Mexican Government, sent 250 rifles and ammunition to arm Americans in Mexico City in the event of a rising in that city.

DISPOSSESSED ENGLISHMAN'S COMPLAINT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Mar. 8.

At the instance of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the American Consult at Chihuahua has been instructed to investigate the case of an Englishman named Syndan who has been driven off his ranch and whose property has been threatened with destruction.

POST GRADUATE PROFESSORSHIPS

HEATED DEBATE AT CALCUTTA SENATE MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Mar. 8.

At a meeting of the senate of the Calcutta University yesterday, an animated debate took place over the proposal made by the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Asutosh Mukerjee to confirm the recommendations of the Syndicate for the appointment of twenty-seven Indians to assistant professorships for instruction of post-graduate students, the scheme involving an outlay of about ten thousand rupees monthly.

Mr. James, Principal, Presidency College and two other professors pressed an amendment (for which, however, they found altogether only four supporters out of forty-eight who voted) for postponing the subject for further consideration, their grounds being that it was desirable to proceed cautiously until fuller information was avaliable in connection with finance, accommodation and equipment.

The Syndicate's recommendations were ultimately agreed to, with the modification that the appointments should be for five years and not, as was first proposed, for seven years.

A GULF STEAMER QUARANTINED.

SMALL POX ON BOARD S. S. KOLA.

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, Mar. 7.

The British India Coy's S. S. Kola, from the Gulf arriving on Thursday night was quarantined owing to a case of small pox having occurred on board during the voyage. Seventy-six passengers were landed next morning after pratique had been granted by the Port Health Officer. The patient was landed at Muscat.

CAMEL CORPS FOR SOMALILAND.

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, Mar. 7.

The British India Company's Transport S. S. Ismalia left the port at 6 p. m., to-day conveying three British officers, Captains Hogge and Sweeteny and Lieutenant Coffin, S. and T. Corps, and three troops with 360 camels with sowars under Lieutenant Prithi Singh and 120 followers of No. 53, S. T. Corps. The destination is Kismayu, some 300 miles north of Mombassa at the mouth of the river Jub on the Somali coast. They will engage for service under the Colonial Government with the King's African Rifles.

TRANSPORT OF CAMEL CORPS FOR E. AFRICA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, Mar. 7.

The hired Transport steamer Ismalia, which left Karachi yesterday for Kismaya on the East African Coast took away 360 camels which belonged to a Camel Corps in the Punjab. The animals were in splendid condition and the shipment was effected without the slightest hitch.

THE KOTTAYAM MURDER.

JUDGE DISBELIEVES THEORY OF SUICIDE.

PRISONERS' SHARE IN THE CRIME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KOTTAYAM, Mar. 8.

In the lengthy judgment which he delivered on Thursday last convicting Mrs. Stephens and Mr. Swynny to terms of rigorous imprisonment for life for the murder of Mr. Buckingham Stephens, the Sessions Judge of Kottayam recapitulated the story of the crime as disclosed in the course of the hearing.

The judgment stated that the late Mr. Buckingham Stephens was a surgeon dentist, with an extensive practice and led an itinerant life on the West Coast, chiefly in Cochin and Travancore. He married the second prisoner about ten years ago. The couple seem to have lived happily enough for seven or eight years. About two years ago the first prisoner Swynny, who was already known to them became intimate with Mr. and Mrs. Stephens when they were sojourning at Trivandrum. The prisoner who was a sub-inspector of police was a constant visitor to the house. Swynny made a rule to spend an hour or two every day in Mrs. Stephens's company and some time every evening in the company of both husband and wife. After some months' Mr. and Mrs. Stephens left Trivandrum and reached Vaikom. Stephens became popular at once and many patients flocked to him. Swynny joined them at Vaikom on April 22nd, spent some days as their guest and departed on May 2nd. The object of his visit was to get treated by the dentist. About three weeks after his departure from Vaikom, Swinny again came there accompanied by his brother Clarence. Clarence went away on 27th May, but he continued to stay at Vaikom as the guest of Mr. Stephens. On 18th June, Mr. Stephens asked the butler to keep Mrs. Stephens' things packed as she was to go to Trichur, where her father stayed. Mr. Stephens wanted to send his wife away so abruptly because he suspected his wife's intimacy with Swynny.

On that day he gave advice to patients, went through his routine of work, had dinner as usual with his wife and Swinny. After ten p.m. he retired to the bedroom, whither his wife had already gone. Swynny slept in an adjoining room. The lamps were all put out, with the exception of a lantern which with wick lowered remained outside the bedroom. The bedrooms of Stephens and Swynny, were seperated by a doorway and the doors were bolted from inside.

SHOT TO DEATH IN HIS BEDROOM.

At about four in the morning the report of a gun awakened the butler and other servants, who rushed inside, and there they saw smoke issuing from Stephen's bedroom. Mrs. Stephens came and told the butler that the Sahib had shot himself. She asked a servant to open the door, when the first accused came in from his room. He sent the butler and another with a letter to the police and had Mrs. Stephens's bed removed from its position near the deceased's. He ordered the other servants to go on some mission or other and was left alone with the second accused and his servant. The latter took the gun, attached strings to trigger and placed it near the dead body to lend colour to the theory that Mr. Stephens committed suicide. The Police reached the scene in an hour or two. After police enquiry and post-mortem examination the body was interred in the Protestant cemetery at Kottayam. Subsequently, the District Magistrate had the body exhumed and photographs taken as the medical officers' certificate showed that Stephens died from a gunshot at close quarters. Continuing, the judge held that Stephens admittedly died of a gunshot wound. The judge discussed at length the question of suicide, in this connection dealing exhaustively with the facts regarding the position of the gun and the nature of the wounds.

A FALSE THEORY.

Circumstances and probabilities were less favourable to the theory of suicide than homicide. Expert opinion led but to the one conclusion and the defence attempt to minimise its value had signally failed. He was of opinion that the theory of suicide set up by the defence was false and untenable and that the prosecution had succeeded in proving beyond any reasonable doubt, that Stephens was in fact shot to death in his bedroom. The next question was: Did the prisoners or either of them shoot Stephens and what part, if at all, did each prisoner play in the commission of the act?

The judge held that Swynny loaded the gun, handed it over to Mrs. Stephens, who locked the hammers and then took the aim, but he left her to work the trigger, and do the actual shooting, himself standing at a convenient and safe distance and witnessing the deed.

SIR BEAUCHAMP DUFF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, March 7.

The "Gazette of India" Extraordinary contains the following notification:—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India in Council has been pleased to appoint His Excellency General Sir Beauchamp Duff, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E., to be an Extraordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India with effect from the date of his assuming charge of the office of Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in India.

PANAMA CANAL TOLLS.

BILL FOR REPEAL OF EXEMPTION CLAUSE.

MAJORITY IN COMMITTEE.

BOLD STAND BY REPUBLICAN LEADER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTOTN, Mar. 6.

The Committee of the House of Representatives has reported favourably by 17 votes to 4 on the Bill to repeal the exemption clause in the Panama Act.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 7.

Speaking on the Bill to repeal the exemption clause in the Panama Canal Act, which is very brief, the Chairman of the Committee said that he would press for the repeal of the exemption clause as quickly as possible. He denied that any influence other than national honour worked for a change in the law.

AN EXPLANATION ASKED.

Mr. Poindexter (Progressive) has introduced a resolution in the Senate calling upon President Wilson to explain what were the matters of "greater delicacy and nearer consequence" to which he referred in his Message to Congress as being dependent upon the repeal of the exemption clause.

"NOT AFRAID OF WAR."

Mr. Mann, the Republican leader, speaking in the House of Representatives, said that after reading the despatches from London expressing the opinion that President Wilson was afraid of Japan in connection with the Panama Canal Tolls exemption, he understood President Wilson's reference to "matters of even greater delicacy and nearer consequence." Mr. Mann continued: "I don't court, but I am not afraid of war with Japan or any other country, and I will not yield at the behest of Europe on what I believe to be right through fear of what anybody else might do."

AMERICAN PRESS SUPPORTS PRESIDENT.

LATER.

The American Press is overwhelmingly in favour of the attitude adopted by President Wilson on the Panama Canal question.

A canvas of the members of the House of Representatives and the Senate who support the repeal of the exemption clause in the Panama Canal Act, indicates that there is a large majority in favour of the repeal in both Houses.

SYDNEY MEAT STRIKE.

A SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SYDNEY, March 6.

The meat strike is settled and the men are resuming work at the old rates. The hours of work have been reduced to 49½ weekly. There is to be no victimisation by the Union and pledges are given to refer further disputes to a Board of Arbitration without cessation of work.

SOCIALIST ATTACK ON CROWN PRINCE.

ANOTHER JOURNALIST SENTENCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BERLIN, Mar. 7.

Mr. Meyer, the editor of the Socialist paper "Vorwaerts", has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for libelling the Crown Prince in connection with the latter's farewell to the Hussars in January, declaring that the Prince, while girlishly sentimental was also a hot-headed Chauvinist.

NAWAB OF JANJIRA.

A son and heir was born to His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Janjira on Saturday by his junior Begum.

The Chief Officer and the Chief Engineer of the Karachi Municipality, Mr. Measham Lea, A.M.I.C.E. proceeds on six months' leave his duties in the meantime being undertaken by the assistant of the respective chiefs. A proposal at the last meeting to place Assistant Chief Engineers in the senior charge of both posts was negatived by a large majority. The Chief officer and Chief Engineer's officers are proposed to be abolished by an amendment of the District Municipal Act now before the Bombay Council, by which Karachi also obtains a Municipal Commissioner with wide powers.

SPORTING NEWS.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

ROWING.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA REGATTA.

The first heats of the Bombay Gymkhana Regatta held under the auspices of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club off the Apollo Bunder were rowed yesterday. Two barges moored together formed the 'Grand Stand' and a fair number took advantage of them, considering that the races on this occasion were of comparatively minor importance. From the point of view of the competitors, the water in the harbour is not as good as it is along the Government House sands, but there was only a moderate breeze and though the sea was a bit choppy it was not bad. Things did not go quite as arranged, with the result that there was rather a tedious wait after the second race, but this will be remedied once a start has been made.

Two heats of the Club Fours came first, Kemp's boat winning the first from Rushforth's, after the latter had lost ground through having to pull out owing to nearly fouling. The winners are well fancied in this event, as are the Banks crew, who beat Schmidt's crew after a good race. It at one time looked as though the former would win in spite of the fact that they have not trained together, but there was no holding the great spurt the others put in at the end. The B. B. and C. I. Railway and Faith's crew drew byes and paddled the course.

In the Junior Sculls, there was only one race, as two of the competitors had walks-over. St. Paul put up quite a good race against Scott, and only about a length separated them after bing well together all the way.

RESULTSH—

CLUB FOURS (½ mile).

No. 1 GYMKHANA CREW BEAT No 2. GYMKHANA CREW.

No. 1.

R. E. Wilson.
J. S. McCann.
H. Agerup.
K. Mc I. Kemp (Str).
B. C. Rowlandson (Cox).

No. 2.

H. H. Townsend.
R. E. Raynor.
J. Dodds.
F. V. Rushforth (Str.).
G. A. Hollings (Cox).

No. 3, BOMBAY BANK'S CREW BEAT No. 5, GYMKHANA CREW.

BOMBAY BANK.

A. B. Scott.
J. Reid.
H. J. Dibbs.
W. J. Orchard (Str.).
M. St. Paul (Cox).

No. 5, GYMKHANA CREW.

J. Berlase.
R. Dense.
J. R. Webster.
H. H. Schmidt (Str.).
H. G. Allum (Cox).

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CREW.

W. Mowbray.
G. L. Remington.
F. J. H. Sievwright.
F. G. Arnould (Str.)
N. Lincon (Cox).
Bye.

No. 6, GYMKHANA CREW.

H. L. Cass.
R. L. Barrow.
A. L. Bennett.
N. W. Faith (Str.).
G. A. P. Webster (Cox).
Bye.

JUNIOR SCULLS. (½ mile).

A. B. Scott beat M. St. Paul.
F. Lischka, W. O. from H. J. Dibbs.
W. S. Taylor W. O. from W. J. Orchard,
R. Simmonds Bye.

WILSON COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

ANNUAL SPORTS.

The fifth annual sports of the Wilson College Gymkhana was held on the Gymkhana grounds on Kennedy Sea Face on Saturday. There was a large gathering present, and the competition in the fifteen events on the programme, was keen from start to finish. The following are the results:—

100 yards Flat Race.

1st Madon, 2nd Chaubal.

Won easily by the first named, who led right through, and breasted the tape about half a dozen yards in front of Chaubal.

Putting the Weight.

1st Toothi, 2nd Bal. Distance 35ft. 4in.

120 yards Hurdles.

1st Chaubal, 2nd Surve.

The competitors got away after three false starts, Chaubal and Surve running level over the jumps. The former, however, drew away at the tape.

High Jump.

1st Chaubal, 2nd Tharawalla. Height 5ft. 3in.

Ladies' Event.

Gentlemen had to run up to the ladies with a bottle of lemonade and a cake, and run back with empty bottle after the lady had eaten the cake and drunk the lemonade.

1st Miss Khambatta and Vatak, 2nd Miss Cama and Mamdar.

Long Jump.

1st Chaubal, 2nd Surve. Distance 15ft 2in.

Sack Race.

1st Tepnis, 2nd Shentukder.

Quarter-mile Race.

1st Madon, 2nd Surve.

Madon in this event too secured the lead and maintained it right through, without having his position challenged at all.

Half-mile Race.

This was an event for the old boys and only attracted three entries.

1st Najanrao, 2nd Linaya.

Three-Legged Race.

1st Manohar, 2nd Inamdar.

Ladies' Event.

The men had to run up to the ladies with a tennis ball which ladies threw at a distance of six yards into a bucket of water.

1st Miss Samuel and Tata.

220 yards Obstacle Race.

1st Chaubal, 2nd Inamdar.

One-mile Bicycle Race.

1st Dalal, 2nd Commissariat.

One-mile Race.

The competition was keen and attracted several entries. The winner drew away on the last lap, winning by six or seven yards.

Race for Peons.

The competitors had to carry pots of water in their hands and run about seventy-five yards.

1st Dagadoo.

The prizes will be distributed this evening at the Wilson College Hall by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon.

GOLF.

THE GOLFERS CUP.

The various matches in the first round of the competition for the Golfers' Cup which is played for by match play under handicap have now been decided.

RESULTS.

Provis received two strokes from Breul and had very little difficulty in winning by 4 and 2.

Jessop also had an easy match with Jude who received six strokes the former winning 4 and 3.

Lupton conceded Barr two strokes and defeated him 3 and 1.

Kilby gave Cochran a similar handicap and won 3 and 2.

Hart had to give Wilks seven strokes but managed to get home 2 and 1.

Hamilton who gave Cruden five strokes won 4 and 2.

Pustu receiving two strokes from Harpeave won by 2 up on the last green.

The only close match was that between Nicholson and Purton. The latter received eight strokes and the match was all square gong to the home Green. Purton won this hole and the match one up.

McKee gave Whitton two strokes and managed to win on the last Green one up.

Sherston Baker also gave Barstow two strokes but won fairly easily 3 and 2.

Dame conceded Hughes five strokes and won 3 and 2.

Lyland completely outplayed Begbie, who received two strokes, the former winning by 5 and 3.

Nicol received two strokes and defeated Johnson 4 and 3.

Brachi, Fraser and Curry had walk overs their opponents scratching.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

GARRISON INTER-COMPANY TOURNAMENT.

79TH R. G. A. (1) DRAW WITH "G" Co.

SHERWOODS (1).

A very evenly contested game in the semi-finals of the Garrison Tournament was witnessed on Saturday evening between 79 Co. R. G. A. and "G" Co. Sherwoods. Both these teams are the winners of their respective Company Tournaments and the game proved, as was expected, a very level one.

From the bully-off, the R. G. A. appeared to have the better of the exchanges, but it was not long before the Sherwoods warmed up to the occasion and up and down play was the order of the day. The R.G.A. through Farmer were the first to score after about 15 minutes' play; but the Sherwoods lost no time in getting on equal terms again as they carried the ball down from the bully-off and scored, Prache doing the needful. The remainder of the first period saw both goals invaded in turn, but no further score was arrived at.

The second half opened with an attack on the Sherwoods' goal but "G" Co. then took up the running and held the upper hand for a time. Both teams tried their utmost during the last 15 minutes to score, but neither side was able to give an advantage. The R. G. A. tried to break through with a short passing game, while the Sherwoods resorted to the hard and long passing game. Neither side, however, being able to score as the backs on both sides were defending well, the R. G. A. pair standing out more prominently. The hour's play closed with the score standing at one goal all.

An extra ten minutes each way was then decided upon but no frther score was recorded, periods and the game thus ended with the final score of one goal each.

In the two games they have played this week end, the Bombay Gymkhana have won one and lost the other. When they met the Sherwood Foresters on Saturday neither was well represented, especially so the latter who had two Companies playing in the Garrison Tournament. The result was a very close and hard game in which the only goal of the match was put through in the first half by Rooke. The Gymkhana thus won by a goal to nil.

Yesterday the Gymkhana played the Rajputs, and this was again a very hard fight which the latter won by two goals to nil. The margin was rather an exaggeration of the way the game went, and the second goal was perilously near off-side, if not actually so.

ALDERSON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

DORSETS BEAT CAMERONIANS IN REPLAYED TIE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, March 7.

In the Alderson Hockey tournament the Dorsets and the Cameron Highlanders met again this evening to play off the tie that resulted from their previous meeting in the semi-final round of the Alderson Hockey Tournament. The play was fast and of a very level character. About ten minutes after the start, the Camerons' goal-keeper in rushing out to save missed the ball and the Dorsets scored the first and only goal of the match. The Highlanders made desperate efforts to draw level but though they had much to better of the exchanges were unable to do so and retired beaten. Score:—

Dorsets—1 goal.
Cameron Highlanders—nil.

CREDIT BANK CASES.

INQUIRY CONCLUDED.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT.

NO PROFIT BUT LOSS.

On Saturday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, concluded the prima-facie inquiry into the two cases relating to the affairs of the Credit Bank and has deferred committal to Sessions in order to consider what charges should be framed.

In the balance-sheet case, very important evidence was given by Mr. Cooke, of Messrs. Fergusson and Company, as an expert witness, and he said that in his opinion the balance-sheet in dispute did not exhibit the true position of the Bank. Far from there being a profit of Rs. 22,026 as shown, there was a loss of Rs. 8,663.

His Worship first heard the case in which Superintendent Sullivan charged Jaffer Joosub alone with two charges of criminal breach of trust in respect of about Rs. 76,000 and odd. Some more brokers were examined in connection with the payments made to them and Mr. Nicholson closed his case.

The accused reserved his statement for the Sessions Court.

His Worship deferred committal as he wished to consider what charge should be framed.

He then took up the case in which Inspector Morris charged Jaffer Joosub and N. R. Mistry with preparing a false balance-sheet of the Bank and abetting the offence of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 9,286.

R. C. Aranaha, further examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that in the balance-sheet in dispute the temporary overdrafts were shown at Rs. 74-14-3. The actual statement in the Bank's books showed that the amount actually overdrawn at the end of the year at the head office was Rs. 50,765-8-11. Besides these, there were small overdrafts in the Mandvi and Karachi branches. On the 29th December Jaffer gave him Rs. 4,000 with a slip to credit to various accounts, which went to make up the profit and loss account. The slip was in Jaffer's handwriting but it was returned to him at his request. A similar thing happened on the 30th December, when another sum of Rs. 4,000 was credited to various accounts.

Witness then produced several statements of accounts that he had prepared from the books showing the exact position of the Bank and how the accounts were manipulated.

Continuing, witness said that Mr. Rice has asked him about the entries relating to the Rs. 8,000 in the presence of Mistry and the witness Harshadrai. Witness told Mr. Rice what he had told the Court when Mr. Rice asked the witness:—"Is this a charitable institution that the manager should pay?" Mr. Rice also asked how they could go to the profit and loss account when witness said that he had acted under instructions. Mr. Rice asked for further explanation and witness referred him to Jaffer. Mr. Rice sent witness to Jaffer and the latter told him that those were the moneys recovered by him from the parties and that he was paying them back to the Bank. Witness then went and told that to Mr. Rice. Mr. Rice was not satisfied and he asked Jaffer in witness's presence. Jaffer said that these were moneys which he was paying to meet the expenses and that he had informed the directors about it. He had prepared a statement from the Bank's books showing the distribution of the first dividend. The amount paid to the shareholders in cash came to Rs. 8,978. All these payments were made in consequence of the dividend having been declared.

Cross-examination was declined.

EXPERT EVIDENCE.

Mr. H. G. Cooke, chartered accountant and partner in the firm of Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Company, was next examined by Mr. Nicholson as an expert. Witness said that under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, he examined the Bank's books to see whether the balance-sheet was correct. He was asked to confine his attention to certain portions of the balance-sheet and he submitted his report on the 4th March along with three appendices. The report set out his explanations with regard to various items he queried as incorrect regarding the profit and loss account. His attention was drawn to the profit and loss account and was asked whether the profit shown was correct. He came to the conclusion that instead of a profit of Rs. 22,026, there was a loss of Rs. 8,663. His report ran as follows:—"The amount of Rs. 22,026-15-2 is the balance of profit as shown by the printed accounts both in the profit and loss account and in the balance-sheet. This amount is not, however, a true one by reason of the Bank's revenue and expenses not being correctly stated. Certain accounts in the Bank's miscellaneous ledger regarding revenue or expenses were credited in December 1910 with the amounts received in cash by the Bank, the apparent reason being to increase the Bank's profit. The figures shown on the detailed profit and loss account were, as regards the revenue, increased, and, as regards the expenses, reduced by these receipts. The profits are enhanced to an amount of Rs. 8,000 by this procedure."

After giving several details, the report proceeds to say:—"The printed profit and loss account described as being 'for the year ended 31st December 1910' omits practically the whole of the Bank's loss up to 30th June 1910. The loss to that date amounted to Rs. 11,345-10-6, of which Rs. 11,000 was omitted from the year's profit and loss account."

Summarising those items, I find that the profit and loss account balance, as per printed accounts, has to be reduced by Rs. 30,690, thereby making the credit balance of Rs. 22,026-15-2 as shown by the printed balance-sheet into a debit balance-sheet of Rs. 8-663-10-0.

The report also described the method employed in making the various entries.

Continuing, witness said that in his opinion in the ordinary audit of books, the items that he had objected to in his report, would be queried by an auditor. If he, as an expert auditor, were told by the manager that private arrangements had been entered into with certain individuals to bear the brunt of the preliminary expenses, he would require the fact to be shown on the face of the accounts, assuming that that was a real realised transaction. There were several ways of showing that. One was by an explanatory note to the accounts. Including it in the report of the directors would be another way. The third way was to show it as a credit to the profit and loss account. In this case the amounts had been credited to that account but were not shown in the printed accounts. The effect of all this was that what was shown in the printed balance-sheet as profits was made up by gifts from certain people and not from the revenue earned by the Bank. In his opinion that fact ought to have been shown in the printed report. In his opinion the printed balance-sheet and profit and loss account did not exhibit the true position of the Bank.

Cross-examination was declined.

Govind Vithal Kulkarni, head clerk is the Bank, was the last witness examined. He said that Jaffer had asked him not to copy certain loans from the sub-committee's book into the directors' minute-book.

Mr. Nicholson here closed his case and both the accused reserved their statements for the Sessions Court.

His Worship then adjourned the case for hearing arguments on the question of framing charges, more particularly under section 215 of the Indian Companies' Act.

BOMBAY POLICE SCANDAL.

A STRANGE SILENCE.

"Truth-India" writes:—

The public curiosity has been aroused to no small extent by the extraordinary procedure that has been pursued for months past by the Government with regard to the cesspit of inquiry that seems to have been discovered in that branch of the Local Administration to which is specially committed the well-being of the community, more particularly in matters affecting life and property. Rumour is rife as to a variety of circumstances that have been alleged against a police official who, holding a conspicuous executive position, is alleged to have availed himself of the complicity of his subordinate in the consummation of designs that, if report speak true are of the most nefarious character and bring the whole Administration into the vortex of extremely adverse criticism. The fact that a secret enquiry has been held and that the result arrived at has been carefully sealed up and suppressed, gives the rumours that are afloat at least a substratum of truth, and places the person referred to and his confederates in a position something more than invidious, whom it has not been considered expedient to put on their trial, unless the issue be, who is to bell the cat? The Psalmist says "when thou sawest a a thief, then thou consentedst with him and hast been partaker with adulterers," which is a declaration that would appear to have a significant application to the present suppressed state of affairs in the case in point. It is a matter of notoriety that two police officials in particular—one an officer and the other a subordinate—have been in the questionable position for months past of being placed under a surveillance little short of arrest, the continuing duration of which, so far unaccounted for, and its indefinite character, leave the conclusion that the *fons et origo* of the arrest of liberty which these officers are suffering are composed of incidents that may be approached, like the Shield, from different sides which present an unassimilable aspect.

Ordinary reasoning does not suggest that the strange course that is being perpetuated is in the interest of the suspects, who would no doubt prefer the charge and trial than the durance vile to which they have been consigned without any sign of emancipation from the thraldom of suspense in which they exist under the influence of a constructive parole that is humiliating to say the least of it. Therefore, either as an administrative or as a legal measure, something should be done in the case of justice. The public are forensically regarded as the most competent judges of fact as the courts are of law, but the former find no scope until the latter is put in motion and the allegations become known. The time has surely ere now arrived for the accusers to be called upon to formulate their accusations and thereby to give their victims the opportunity of a defence in the vindication either of truth or falsity. Meantime the reprehensible procedure that has been adopted places the *bona fides* of the accusers in anything but a favourable light. The personal knowledge of the writer of the oppression of which the police is capable under ordinary circumstances, to effect purposes that are opposed to the most elementary principles of fair play, causes him to regard police enquires generally with a suspicion that places them beyond the essentials of propriety—a state of things that will prevail as long as the executive and administrative are combined as at present—and the longer such enquiries are prolonged, the stronger is the suspicion that follows in their wake. On the other hand, the suspect who is impaled on statements that are not sufficiently well founded to justify a charge and trial at the earliest opportunity as enjoined by the Criminal Procedure Code, is entitled to be regarded as an object of commiseration, the measure of which needs to be estimated by the time that intervenes between the commission of the alleged crime or delinquency and the time that arraignment takes place, for the reason that delay means the opportunity to mature the illicit constituents by which it is decided to substantiate the charge or to do away with evidence, both of which situations should be guarded against.

The notice boards on some of the native shops on the Simla Mall, though amusing, simply pale before the following literary triumph in Bentinck Street, Calcutta, in which its Mahomedan proprietor writes. "Mahammad Shariff, Lamp Repairer, Plator, and the Guilty Man." Evidently he means to say that he sees that our metallic articles are gilt. But the word "gilded or gilt" is used in the vernacular in the form of "guilty dish, gildy ornaments, etc., and certainly Mahammad Shariff does not lighten the work of the police by inviting them by his signboard to catch him,—as a guilty man.

BOMBAY BANKING CORPORATION.

CASE AGAINST MANAGER.

REMAND APPLICATION GRANTED.

On the application of Inspector Morris of the C. I. D., on Saturday, Shridhar Krishna Kothavle, manager of the Bombay Banking Corporation (now in liquidation), was remanded in police custody for a week, the charges against him being of cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of four hundies of Rs. 2,500 each.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday morning, Inspector Morris of the C.I.D., produced Shridhar Krishna Kothavle, manager of the Bombay Banking Corporation (now in liquidation), before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, second Presidency Magistrate, and applied for a week's remand of the accused in police custody to enable him to complete his inquiries.

Mr. Saher, who appeared for the accused, said he had no objection, and His Worship granted the application.

The accused in this case, as stated in Saturday's "Chronicle," was arrested on Friday evening by Inspector Raghunathrao of the C.I.D. under instructions from Mr. Morris on the strength of a complaint made to him by Khan Bahadur Buximia Sudra Din Khan. The complainant alleges that in September last he was in temporary need of money and he approached Mahomedbhoy E. Jariwalla for a loan. The latter introduced him to the accused through a broker named Bhaichand Vanmallidass. The accused told him that he would not advance the monies from the Bank but if he (the complainant) would draw four hundies of Rs. 2,500 each, the accused would endorse them and after their being negotiated, he would pay the complainant half of the proceeds and retain the other half for the temporary use of the Bank. He (the complainant) agreed to this course and on the 6th September 1913, he drew four hundies of Rs. 2,500 each at 168,173,178 and 180 days' sight respectively. The accused endorsed them at the back in the name of V.N. Apte and Coy., of which the accused was a partner and which firm were agents of the Bank. The hundies were then handed to Jarikalla for being negitiated and the accused asked for a receipt for them. The complainant agreed to pass a receipt and the accused produced a printed and stamped form, which the complainant signed. After the hundies had remained with Jariwalla for a few days, the accused said he had found a person, who was ready to discount the hundies and he obtained possession of them. The complainant then asked back his receipts but the accused put him off by saying that if the hundies were not discounted within a day or two he would cancel both the receipt and the hundies. Sometime in October the Bank closed its doors and ever after that the complainant was informed that the hundies not having been negotiated, the receipt was cancelled. The complainant then did nothing in the matter but on the 20th February last he received a letter from Mr. R. D. Sethna, Official liquidator of the Bank, calling you him to pay Rs. 2,500 on a hundi drawn by him on the 6th September at 168 day's sight. The complainant was surprised at the demand and he made a complaint to the police.

The prosecution now alleged that the receipt signed by the complainant on the 6th September 1913, was on a stamped and printed form of the Bank and it was for Rs. 9,521, the actual sale-proceeds of the four hundies, as monies received for the bills discounted by the Bank but that it bears no witness signature upon it as usual. They further allege that although the hundies were given to Jariwalla for being negotiated on the same day, the vouchers of the 6th September, 1913, in the Bank show that a sum of Rs. 9,521 has been debited to the complainant on local biils discounted, and the same amount has been transferred in three different accounts on the credit side as follows:—(1) Rupchand Sarupchand, Rs. 5,000; (2) The Wai Motor Car Company, Rs. 3,000; and (3) S. Krishnarao (the accused), Rs. 1,521. These three accounts, the prosecution say, were operated upon after these transfers and when the Bank had closed its doors, the first two accounts were overdrawn while the last held about Rs. 150 to its credit. It is further alleged that the accused was actively interested in all the three accounts, and that the Wai Motor-Car Company was his property until the month of August last, when he sold it to Rupchand Sarupchand. The prosecution, therefore, proposed to charge him with cheating the complainant and with criminau breach of trust in respest of the Bank's monies.

ELPHINSTONIAN SOCIETY DINNER.

LORD WILLINGDON THE PRINCIPAL GUEST.

A very pleasant function was the second annual dinner of the Elphinstonian Society which was held at the Elphinstone College on Saturday night. The occasion was particularly notable on account of the presence of Lord Willingdon as the guest of the evening. There were about a hundred and forty old Elphinstonians present, who assembled in the Library Hall to greet his Excellency Lord Willingdon who was received on arrival by the Principal and Members of the Committee. Several distinguished old Elphinstonians, such as Sir Narayan Chandarvarkar, the Chief of Ichalkaranji, Mr. M. V. Joshi, Sirdar Dater Mody and others, came from distant parts of India to join the gathering in mark of their great affection for their old college.

The great hall in which the dinner was held, had been tastefully decorated by some of the crew of H. M.'s Swiftsure and presented a very picturesque appearance.

The toast of the guest of the evening was proposed in eloquent terms by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and responded to in a happily expressed and sympathetic speech delivered extempore by His Excellency.

Sir Narayan Chandavawkar, followed with the toast of the college to which Principal Wilkinson replied and Mr. H. A. Wadya proposed the Elphinstonian Society response to which was given by Prof. Muller.

A vote of thanks to the executive proposed by Mr. J. A. Nissim, was replied to by Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia, and before the proceedings concluded Mr. Hormasji Dadabhai, as the oldest Elphinstonian present, having joined the institution in 1852 proposed His Excellency as the patron of the Society. The motion, it is hardly necessary to say, was carried with acclamation.

SAPAT LOTION.

An efficient remedy for ringworm

This medicine is a perfumed water which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch scurvy, rupture in feet, biles of long standing scales, dry pores within three days

Price As 4 perbottle.

SAPAT & Co.,

Kalbadevi, BOMBAY

THE

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

Cleaning, dyeing, and general laundry work have now become a science, and there are few firms in Bombay who realise this. We claim that we, at least, have kept pace with the times and with the assistance of our new electrical and steam cleaning plants, collar and shirt finishing machinery, electric and gas, irons, and finishing cones, we are enabled to satisfy the most fastidious taste Try us and be convinced. Price lists on application.

SHOW ROOM

2-14, HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofusil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest reference given.

21, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

LEACH & WEBORNY

A. S. Smith, Managing Proprietor.

Telegraphic Add.: "LEACHWEB."

CLEANERS AND DYERS.

Any article of Clothing or Household Draperies may be sent to us to be dyed or cleaned, and they will be returned to you equal to new. The work is carefully carried out by an Expert from Vienna.

PRICE LIST FREE

BOMBAY.

LONDON LETTER.

SOCIAL TOPICS.

THE KING AND COURT.

THE LOW CHURCH DEAN.

SOCIETY WEDDINGS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.

To-day is the Birthday of the Princess Royal, one of the most retiring of Royalties in Europe. Much of the quiet in which H. R. H. has lived has been due to ill-health, but it is comforting to learn, that, as in the case of her sister, the Princess Victoria, the Duchess of Fife has been much stronger of late. Especially has she been seen about with Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught. During the earlier days of their married life the late Duke of Fife and his Royal bride did a considerable amount of entertaining. Especially did they patronise the arts, and their house in Portman Square was frequented at times by members of the stage, the studio and literature, as had been Marlborough House in the old days when King Edward was Prince of Wales.

Their Majesties, the King and Queen, have held a Court this week; and the King has held a levee. There is much of interest in the Royal movements of the immediate future. The visit to Paris is definitely fixed and their Majesties have promised to pay a state visit to Glasgow during their stay in the industrial districts of Scotland. The King is taking interest in a performance to be held at His Majesty's Theatre in aid of the King's Pension Fund for actors. The play chosen is the "Silver King," a play in which Sir Herbert Tree made one of his early successes. The caste is such that a large number of prominent actors and actresses will have an opportunity of appearing. Among other interesting arrangements that His Majesty has made is a visit to the Leys School, Cambridge, an institution entirely under Wesleyan administration. It is the great public school for Wesleyans. Those who known Ceylon will recognise the surname of Dr. William Barber, as one well-known in that country. Dr. Barber is head of Leys College and has been a missionary in China. His father, who lives with him, did considerable missionary work in Ceylon.

THE DISPUTES IN THE CHURCH.

While Society frivols and politicians quarrel over mundane matters of fleeting interest, the two houses of the Convocation of Canterbury are settling questions of historic importance to the Church of England. What extreme Low Churchmen are apt to call the Romanising party seem to have the stronger voting power, especially in the lower House where that doughty champion of Protestantism, the Dean of Canterbury, fights for the minority with a sturdiness that recalls vigour of the late Charles Kingsley and reveals him as a sturdy champion of Martin Luther. Revelation is scarcely the correct word, for Dr. Wace, among his many literary achievements, once edited an edition of Luther's earlier works. The Dean is a fine, well set up cleric with a white beard, quite innocent of anything pertaining to the ascetic or the aesthetic. He has Martin Luther and the Reformation on the brain. It is now many years since I met him; he was at the time Rector of the historic Church of St. Michael, Cornhill. His host was a German gentleman naturalised as an Englishman, and I well remember that when the ladies had left the table our glasses were filled with '58 Madeira; the vintage *par excellence* at the time. The Reverend gentleman gazed critically at his glass with the air of a connoisseur, sipped the wine with appreciation, and opened the conversation by expressing his opinion that the superiority of the German and English peoples over the Latin races was due to Luther and the Reformation. Being a great admirer of the Latin races I kept a discreet silence. Dr. Wace was educated at Rugby, Marlborough, Kings College London and Brasenose College, Oxford and has been a lecturer both at Oxford and London. Since he was curate at St. Lukes off Regent Street, his clerical life has been a path of roses, if so mundane a question as good livings count with him. St. James, Piccadilly, the Grosvenor Chapel, the Chaplaincy of Lincolns Inn and St. Michael's Cornhill, have all been his lot.

In talking of one so censorious of the modern tendency of the Anglican Church as is the Dean of Canterbury, I am reminded of the death at the advanced age of ninety of Achdeacon Lear, who took a very different view of the moral tone of the Church of his early days and that of to-day. The Archdeacon was the son of a former Dean of Salisbury, he had spent all his life in the Diocese and had served under six bishops. He had no illusions and declared that, while there were some excellent men sixty and seventy years ago, the general state of the diocese was pitiable, and pointed to the great work done by recent bishops. Instead of the beautiful services which characterise Salisbury Cathedral now, those of the late Archdeacon's early days were dull and oppressive. Absentee clerics drawing handsome fees from the endowments of the Cathedal never went near Salisbury while resident canons at Salisbury pocketed the emoluments of livings they never visited. Canon, afterwards Bishop Hamilton, complained to the organist of the irregular attendance of the lay vicars. "Well Sir," said the organist, "you may be right, but you must remember the rule at Salisbury has always been 'let everybody get off everything he can.'" It was not only with regard to the Cathedral that the late Archdeacon had to chronicle a marked improvement, but throughout the diocese an equal improvement has taken place in all sorts and conditions of Churches.

LORD MURRAY'S POPULARITY.

Whatever may be said of Lord Murray of Elibank, whose financial methods are interesting his brother peers just now, none can question his personal popularity. Big and bustling, he has a cherry personality and winning way, while his smiling blue eyes are very direct in their glance. Physically he bears little resemblance to his father, the first Viscount Elibank, who is conceived in quite a different mould. The latter, whose manners are even more winning than those of his son, served sixteen years of his life in the Navy and with his white beard, neatly clipped in what Naval officers call the torpedo shape, his small active figure and breezy ways is typical of the old school of British officer. He is devoted to sport, but it has not been his fortune to develop that accuracy of aim that entitles a man to be described as "a good shot." Although his son held office in the most democratic of Governments, their ancestor strongly opposed the surrender of King Charles the First to the Parliamentary Party. That was the first baron, whose ancestor fell at Flodden, from which facts it will be seen that the family have tradition and historic distinction behind them. Lord Elibank married while in the Navy and appropriately chose his wife from near Portsmouth, Lady Elibank having been Miss Scott of Portland Lodge, Southsea.

A HISTORIC CONSTITUENCY.

Politics are not a subject with which I am concerned in this letter; but the election at South Bucks this week recalls to mind that it is just eighty-two years since Disraeli fought a famous fight in the same constituency. On this occasion the Unionist majority is between two and three thousand but in 1832 the entire poll only amounted to thirty-four votes. Dizzy's opponent was Colonel Grey, brother of Earl Grey the Prime Minister, who subsequently carried through the Reform Bill. At the hustings one day Disraeli was criticising his opponent. "What does Colonel Grey stand on?" asked the future Conservative leader, and then answering his own question added "I will tell you gentlemen, he stands on his brothers name?" One of the audience called out "And what do you stand on?" "I stand on my head" was the quick retort. That the question of the absentee voter was a burning one in those days may be gathered from Disraeli's protest, when beaten by eleven votes, that he had a majority of residents in his favour. But when the matter was gone into, it was found that even by the residents he was beaten by four votes.

SMART WEDDINGS.

There have been one or two smart weddings during the week. Earl Spencer's eldest daughter, Lady Adelaide Spencer was married to a son of Viscount Peel at Great Brigton, near Althorpe, Lord Spencer's beautiful Northamptonshire seat. Both the bride and bridegroom are blessed with more than their fair share of good looks and will undoubtedly be of the "good looking" couples of which London Society boasts. The origin of the house of Spencer and their connection with the Dukes of Marlborough has puzzled many people, but is quite simple. The first Duke of Marlborough had no son, but two daughters, Henrietta, who married Earl Godolphin, and Anne who became second wife of Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland. The Dukedom descended to the elder daughter, but she died without issue, and so it descended to the son of Anne, who was also Earl of Sunderland. As a matter of fact it was only at the beginning of the last century that the Duke of Marlborough's family added the name of Churchill to that of Spencer. The Earl Spencer is a descendant of the third son of Marlborough's second daughter. Many of the most interesting relics of the great Duke of Marlborough's wonderful career are in the possession of Lord Spencer at Althorpe. The old Church of St. Mary where the wedding took place is filled with monuments of the Spencer family dating from the time of the Crusades. From the Church to Lord Spencer's home is a drive of nearly a mile and hundreds of persons had gathered to cheer the happy pair along the route. There was a large and fashionable gathering at the reception, a gathering that would have been big only had the wedding taken place in London. To-day Mr. Arthur Fitzgerald, son of the Knight of Kerry, has been married at Melton Mowbray to Miss Mary Forester, daughter of the Master of the Quorn Hunt. The bridegroom's godfather is the Duke of Connaught and H. R. H. has sent Mr. Fitzgerald a silver inkstand with an inscription.

There have been singularly few marriages by ladies of the Spencer family during the last four generations. More than a century ago the third Lord Lyttleton lead Lady Sarah Spencer to the altar. This took place at Wimbledon and was a very private affair, less than half a dozen members of the family being present. Since then there have only been two Spencer brides. Lord George Quin married Lady Georgiana Spencer just one hundred years ago while Lord Sandhurst married Lady Victoria Spencer in 1881.

The Church of Great Brigton is perhaps better known to the average American than it is to most Britons. And for a very good reason. There is buried there, with historic memorials, Laurence Washington, whose grandson emigrated to America and was grandfather of America's hero George Washington.

R. L. STEVENSON'S WIDOW.

From California comes the news that the widow of the great Scottish writer, Robert Louis Stevenson, has passed away. Stevenson was a Bohemian of Bohemians, and his wife shared his way of life to the full. She was a Bohemian before she met the author of "Treasure Island" and she was living with her son and daughter in the art students quarters of Paris when they met. Mrs. Stevenson was an American: Miss Fanny Van de Grift and lived with her first husband Mr. Osbourne in San Francisco. She returned to California, and hearing she was in ill health Stevenson followed her there travelling as a steerage passenger. In 1880 she divorced her husband and married the novelist. Wonderful were the wanderings of this couple, wanderings that finally ended in the settlement in Samoa and the death of Stevenson. Four years they were on the beautiful island, and when Stevenson died suddenly of apoplexy sixty natives carried him to his last resting place.

MALTONA

THE FINEST TONIC WINE

Obtainable of all Chemists.

Sole Agents, India :—

Tata Palmer & Co.

LONDON OFFICE 24 NEW LONDON STREET, MARK LANE, E.C.

Bombay, Medows Street.

Sub-Agents, Bombay :—

THE BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART,

47, Hornby Row.

J. S. PATEL, 161, Chuckla Street.

WEDDING OF LADY ADELAIDE SPENCER.

Photo by Topical Press

The marriage of Lady Adelaide Spencer, daughter of Earl Spencer, to the Hon. Sidney Peel, brother of Viscount Peel, took place this afternoon at Gt. Brigton Church, Northamptonshire, to which reference is made in our London Letter. The photograph showns t e Bride and Bridegroom passing through the crowd.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

COMMISSIONER'S MEMORANDUM.

The following is the memorandum from the Commissioner, dated the 5th March, 1914, forwarding the following statement:—

	Rs.	
Surplus Cash Balance as ascertained on the closing of the Accounts for 1912-13, excluding the minimum of one lakh required by law		35,11,621
Less—		
Excess of Expenditure over income in the Budget for 1913-14		73,356
		34,38,265
Deduct—		
Payment of contribution to the Bombay City Improvement Trust on 1st May 1913		9,32,094
		25,06,171
Add—		
Estimated Increase in Income as per reviewed estimates	Rs. 395,500	
Savings in Expenditure Income as per reviewed estimates	Rs. 2,38,150	6,33,650
		31,39,821
Deduct—		
Additional grant sanctioned from 1st April to 28th February 1914		3,00,138
Net Balance available		28,39,683
Amount for which sanction of the Corporation is asked as per Agenda for March 1914		42,519
Amount of Advances to be subsequently adjusted against Loan Funds sanctioned by the Corporation from 1st April 1910 to 28th February 1914		5,13,195
Amount of Advances to be subsequently adjusted against Loan Funds for which the sanction of the Corporation was asked as per Agenda for August 1911		39,244(a)
Amount of Advance for which sanction of the Corporation is asked for as per Agenda for March 1914		2,00,000

(a) Consideration of the question of this Advance has been postponed as per Corporation Resolution No. 3387 of 7th September 1911.

AGRICULTURE IN BOMBAY.

SECOND WHEAT FORECAST.

The following second wheat forecast dated 2nd March 1914, for the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Native States for Season 1913-14, has been issued by the Department of Agriculture:

Note.—Average wheat area in tract dealt with in this Forecast 7.7 per cent. of total wheat crop in whole India.

Average wheat area irrigated in British Territory 15 and 81 per cent. in Presidency and Sind, respectively. Ratios this year 12 and 72.5 per cent.

(Estimates up to 15th February.)

Area.—Latest reports show total area under wheat as under:—

	British Districts. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency	1,031,500	588,000
Sind	437,300	30,200
	1,468,800	618,200

Total 2,087,000 acres;
6.4 per cent. below last year's area;
8.1 per cent. below decennial average;
25.5 per cent. below average of ten years excluding famine years.

Plentiful moisture afforded by earlier heavy rains and good water-supply extended wheat cultivation in Gujarat and Kathiawar though appearance of rats and grasshoppers restricted it in places to some extent. In Deccan and Karnatak late rains were deficient and did not permit full sowings in East and South; elsewhere area sown larger than last year. In Sind good rain brought about extended sowings in Karachi and Nawabshah and good water-supply in Upper Sind Frontier. In Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar on the other hand area restricted owing to growth of weeds and in other districts low inundation caused same result.

Season.—The wet crop has generally done well in Gujarat and Kathiawar and is estimated to yield a full normal outturn except in places where damage by rats has reduced it by 15 to 25 per cent. In Baroda it is reported at 85 per cent. of the normal. The dry crop has suffered through deficiency of moisture and its yield is estimated at between 65 to 85 per cent. of the normal. In Deccan both wet and dry crops are thriving in North and West and are expected to yield between 85 to 100 per cent. of the normal. Elsewhere the irrigated crop has suffered through deficiency of water-supply and is estimated at between 65 to 85 per cent. and the dry crop which suffered through deficiency of moisture at between 50 to 65 per cent. of the normal except in the East where it has almost withered in places and is expected to yield only between 15 to 30 per cent. of the normal. The Karnatak crop has suffered through absence of rain and unfavourable winds and is estimated to yield between 33 to 65 per cent. of the normal in Bijapur and Eastern parts of Belgaum and Dharwar. Elsewhere the crop is doing fairly well and is estimated at between 50 to 85 per cent. In Sind the crop is thriving in Karachi, Nawabshah, Upper Sind Frontier and Khairpur and fair elsewhere. The yield varies between 65 to 85 per cent. of the normal. Harvesting of dry crop in Karnatak and of early sown crop in Gujarat and Deccan began in first fortnight of February. Wet crop not yet ready. The Sind crop is still young.

LINSEED FORECAST.

The following is the second Linseed and Rapeseed Forecast for Bombay Presidency including Sind and Native States for Season 1913-14:—

Note.—Average linseed and rapeseed area in British Territory included in this Forecast 5.6 and 1.3 per cent. respectively of the total areas under these crops in British India.

(Estimates up to 15th February.)

Area.—Latest reports show total areas under these oil-seeds as under:—

	Linseed. Acres.	Rapeseed. Acres.
British Districts	116,600	54,100
Native States	10,100	75,900
Total	126,700	130,000

26 per cent. below last year's area;
44 per cent. below decennial average.
9 per cent. over last year's area;
About same as decennial average.

Linseed.—Area curtailed owing to deficiency of late rains particularly in East and South. Crop generally doing well in North and West Deccan but is withering in Eastern tracts and Native States bordering on them. Surviving crop is estimated at between one-fifth to one-third of the normal. Damage by insects has been reported from places. The Karnatak crop is doing fairly well and is expected to yield between 50 to 65 per cent. of normal. Harvesting has commenced in places.

Rapeseed.—Crop has been doing well in Gujarat and is expected to yield about three-fourths to five-sixths of the normal. In Sind sowings extended under favourable rains in Karachi and Hyderabad and good water-supply in Upper Sind Fronties. Elsewhere area about same as last year. Crop doing well in Nawabshah, Upper Sind Frontier and Khairpur. Elsewhere fair.

BHAGWANDASS NAROTAMDASS SANITARIUM.

OPEN NG CEREMONY AT VERSOVA.

An interesting ceremony of opening the Sheth Bhagwandass Narotamdass Sanitarium was performed on Sunday afternoon at Versova by Sir Gangadharrao G. Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., Chief of Miraj, in the presence of a large gathering, the guests having travelled by a special train from Bombay.

In opening the proceedings, Mr. Gordhandass Bhagwandass, in the course of his speech, said:—

"As you are all aware, the city of Bombay has been advancing with rapid strides, and although it is spreading out its lungs in various directions, yet with the increasing overcrowding of the population and with the growing struggle for life, due to modern wants and requirements, the problem of providing for the middle and the poor classes, requisite facilities for the recruitment of health is, no doubt, of vital importance; and we are fully conscious of the great necessity of having a number of similar sanitariums like this, but we fervently hope that the bequest of my late father will be of some help at least in meeting the situation. It was for this reason of all others, that we invited the co-operation of you all at this function, and we trust it will, with the aid of the proverbial liberality of our wealthy citizens, lead to the establishment of numerous such institutions calculated to give the blessings of health to so many a jaded and ailing family of our community."

Mr. Keshavdass Gokuldass then read an account of the sanitarium.

Mr. Gordhandass Bhagwandass then requested the Chief to perform the opening ceremony.

The Chief then opened the front door of the building with a silver key amidst applause. The silver key was then presented to His Highness. In declaring the sanitarium open, His Highness spoke in Marathi. He thanked Mr. Gordhandass for doing him the honour that evening. He said that by building a sanitarium for the Hindus the late Mr. Bhagwandass had conferred a great boon on the community. The executors deserved great credit for so admirably carrying out the wishes of the deceased. He thanked Mr. Gordhandass for his kind words and added that he had performed his duty to his elders.

Presentations were then made to the architect and the contractor. A vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman and after partaking of refreshments the guests returned to Bombay by special train.

MUNICIPAL REPRESENTATION ON KARACHIPORT TRUST.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Mar. 7.

The Karachi Municipality are urging His Excellency the Governor's Council in the promised amendment of the Port Trust Act not to curtail their cherished and long-standing representation by two members on the Port Trust Board, but rather to increase the Indian representation thereon consonantly with the alleged intention of the framers of the original Act VI of 1886. They are agreeable, as a final alternative, that one of these two representatives shall be an Indian merchant.

Incidentally the two Indian Chambers here, viz the Karachi Merchants' Association and the newer the Indian Merchants' Chamber are to be amalgamated into one body.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The "Pioneer" understands that Mr. Clark, the Member for Commerce and Industry is likely to proceed Home on leave this summer.

Lieutenant T. A. Watson, R.A.M.C. has been appointed as specialist in advanced operative Surgery in the 8th (Lucknow) Division with effect from 16th January 1914.

The Begum of Bhopal has made a permanent grant of two hundred rupees per mensem to the Anjuman Tabligh Islam a Society for the propagation of Islam, of Aligarh.

Maulana Abu Turab Syed Ali Hayiri, *Mujtahid*, Lahore, has been selected to preside over the next session of the Shia Conference to be held at Delhi in September next.

It has been announced that Mr. R. A. Goodsir has offered a prize of £10 for a Calcutta motor-cycle reliability trial to be decided on the Barrackpore Trunk Road with a speed limit of about 30 miles per hour.

Owing to the arrest of the manager of Young Buckshot & Co., Mr. W. Hahn, under the Official Secrets Act, during the recent military manoeuvres in Karachi, the performance in Karachi of Young Buckshot Co., Cowboys and American Indians, has been cancelled for the present.

The "Pioneer" understands that the military authorities will make arrangements for maintaining the normal strength of the Presidency Brigade while two battalions of Indian Infantry remain detached for certain police duties in the Eastern Bengal District.

The amendment of rules of the Punjab Legislative Council is notified by which the revised Financial Statement may be presented to the Council on any date not later than 15th March. Previously the 13th March was the latest date for the presentation of provincial budget.

A comprehensive scheme for the reorganization of the Department of Agriculture in Mysore has been sanctioned by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja. Some idea of the breadth of the scheme may be drawn from the fact that it involves increasing the cost of establishment from about Rs. 46,400 to about Rs. 1,10,600 per annum.

The Maharaja of Bikaner has issued a notice to the public of his intention to raise a sum of two crores of rupees on bonds of Rs. 100 each for the Delhi-Jaisalwer-Sindh section of the Railway. Sanction for the construction of the proposed line and the debt has been asked for from the Government of India.

Messrs. Martin and Co. of Calcutta are in charge of the construction, at Ranchi of an All-India lunatic asylum. The estimated cost of raising the structure exceeds 46 lakhs. The present staff quarters at Ranchi will be used for secretariat and other offices, while four buildings, the estimated cost of which is two lakhs, are to be erected for the staff.

The Singapore Correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" telegraphed on the 4th instant:—"The signalmen on the F. M. S. Railways are striking, and refusing to clean out the boxes. The Government has wired to India for assistance. The strikers have wired to India a statement of their cause. It is reported that train collisions have been narrowly averted. Both sides are firm, and a general strike is possible."

The "Madras Standard" denies with vehemence that the next Congress will be held at Vizagapatam. According to our contemporary it will be held in Madras city itself. It appears the Madras Provincial Congress Committee have not yet decided finally whether the next session of the Congress is to be held at Madras itself or at a district centre like Vizagapatam. They have asked for the opinions of other provincial Congress committees on the question.

Nawab Abdul Majud was "At Home" the guests who were invited to meen Sir Henry Richards the president, and members of the Advisory Committee for Indian students going to England on Saturday March 7. Sir James and Lady Meston were among those present. The Lieutenant Governor made some brief remarks on the occasion and said the Local Government were proud of the work of the Association had done and he held it up as a model to other provinces.

The following resolution was adopted at an emergency meeting of the Council of the All India Moslem League. The Council of the All India Moslem League expresses its deep sorrow at the death of Lord Minto to whom India owes a debt of lasting gratitude for measures of reform of practical and far reaching character and whose memory will over be gratefully cherished by the Indian Mussalmans for his practical sympathy with their special needs and conveys its hearty condolence to Lady Minto and other members of his family.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

MESSAGE FROM LADY MINTO.

COST OF NEW DELHI.

APPEALS FOR INCREASED SANITATION GRANTS.

MOTION NEGATIVED.

QUESTION OF FEEDER RAILWAYS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 7.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning at which Sir Harcourt Butler presided.

In opening the proceedings Sir Harcourt read the following message:—

From the Viceroy to the Countess of Minto:—

"The President, Vice-President and Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General have learnt with deep regret the sad news of the death of the late Viceroy, the Earl of Minto, and desire to convey an expression of their very deep and heart-left sympathy with you in the grevious loss that you have sustained."

From the Countess of Minto to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

"Please convey to all members of the Council my deep appreciation of the touching message of condolence in my irreparable loss."

Sir William Meyer asked the Council to proceed with the discussion of the Financial Statement in its committee stage.

GRANTS FOR EDUCATION AND SANITATION.

MEDICAL NEEDS OF BENGAL.

The Maharaja of Nashipur moved that a non-recurring grant of Rs. 5 lakhs be made to the Government of Bengal, for the Medical Service and Sanitation. The mover expressed his thanks to the Government for the recurring grant on education in Bengal, and he referred to the urgent sanitary needs of his province. He said the interior of the country was full of malaria and he gave statistics showing the growth of the death-rate. He claimed assistance for urban areas. He said that the Government of Bengal were doing their best but they wanted financial assistance. He also urged more assistance for female medical aid in Bengal.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtula intervened and pointed out that the Bombay Municipality paid Rs. 35 lakhs more than Calcutta. The scale of municipal taxation in Calcutta, was Rs. 8 against Rs. 11 in Bombay. He was unable to support the proposal.

The Maharaja of Cassimbazar and Rai Sitanath Roy supported the proposal.

Mr. L. Porter, speaking on behalf of Government, was unable to accept the resoluion. He pointed out that the grants already made exceeded the spending capacity of the Bengal Government. He said Rs. 40½ lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 5 lakhs recurring grants were made for urban sanitation. The unspent balance on April 1, he said, would be Rs. 16 lakhs.

The Maharaja of Nashipur having again spoken the motion was negatived.

UNITED PROVINCES SANITATION.

Rai Sri Ram Bahadur moved that an addition of Rs. 12 lakhs be made in the grant for sanitation to the United Provinces. He said that the object was to place sufficient funds in the hands of the local Government for improving the sanitation of the sacred places situated in the United Provinces. The money thus required would be spent, not for local needs, but for the benefit of pilgrims from all parts of India.

Raja Kushal Pal Singh and Pandit Malaviya supported the resolution. Mr. L. Porter, replying, pointed out that the Pilgrims' Committee's Report was not before the Government of India. He however, assured the Council that the matter would receive consideration; but he was unable to accept the resolution which was by permission withdrawn.

Mr. Malaviya moved: "That the recurring grant to the United Provinces for sanitation and medical relief be increased by Rs. 8 lakhs." In moving the resolution Mr. Malaviya pointed out that his province was the largest in India. He compared the population of and grants to Bombay and Bengal, and said his province deserved the best consideration. He referred to the deaths from plague and malaria, and urged that the grant which he was asking for could be given from the amounts which the United Provinces contributed to the Imperial funds.

Raja Kushal Pal Singh and Rai Sri Ram spoke in support of the resolution.

Mr. L. Porter said he would oppose the resolution unwillingly. He pointed out that the United Provinces had been treated with liberality and the unspent balance on April 1, would be Rs. 9 lakhs. Besides that the province had a good provincial balance amounting Rs. 104 lakhs.

Mr. Malaviya, while thankful for the sympathy expressed, complained that the situation in the United Provinces was not fully realised and urged that the grant could be found out of the unallotted balance.

The resolution was negatived.

INSURANCE AGAINST FAMINE.

Rai Sri Ram Bahadur then moved that the annual sum allowed to the United Provinces under the head of "Reduction or avoidance of debt for insurance against famine" be raised from Rs. 4½ lakhs to Rs. 12½ lakhs, either by a readjustment of the amounts given under that head to other provinces or by making an additional grant from the general revenues. The mover referred to the geographical position of his province which made her liable to the vicissitudes of famine. He quoted from the "Gazette of India" giving the latest figures on famine relief and expressed his thanks for the steps already taken, and dwelt upon the inadequacy of the grant, and urged the Council to accept the resolution.

After Raja Kushal Pal Singh had spoken, Sir William Meyer spoke on behalf of the Government and wondered whether they were sitting in the Imperial Council or in the Council of the United Provinces. He briefly touched on the famine policy whereby famine expenditure was shared half and half, in addition to the famine insurance grant. He said the new test of population was news to him, and dwelt upon the merit of the question. He said he would reconsider the question next year and reminded the Council that the matter was not one for the Government of India only, but also for the Secretary of State.

The resolution was withdrawn.

THE DELHI EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Malaviya also moved that the grant for education and sanitation be increased by £640,000 and that the unallotted surplus of £280,000 be reduced by that amount. He pointed out that the unallotted surplus of such a heavy sum was unjust on the people. He thought the surplus should be devoted to improving the condition of the people and dwelt upon the inadequate grant for education and sanitation. He held that a crore of rupees as a reserve surplus would suffice.

Sir William Meyer, replying, repudiated the suggestion that the Delhi expenditure had been met from the revenue.

Then followed a lively breeze between him and Mr. Malaviya which elicited the fact that there would be no special loan for Delhi.

Sir William pointed out that Delhi would have a share of 1/26 of the capital borrowing and it was gross unfairness to say that the Delhi expenditure had been met from current revenue. The Finance Member pointed out that education and sanitation were matters for the Provincial Governments, and dwelt upon the heavy provincial balances.

Mr. Malaviya replying, pointed out that the education and sanitary grants had not attained one-fourth of the total required; and protested against even part of the allotment of the reserve surplus to railways. The resolution was negatived.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS.

Mr. Malaviya moved that the provision for £12 millions for capital expenditure on railways be reduced by £2 millions and that a corresponding reduction be made in the charges for interest; further that the saving thus effected in the interest charges be added to the grant for education and sanitation. The mover, in view of past experience, said that the Government was not justified in budgeting for £12 millions for railways. He took a retrospect of the provisions of the past few years' and held that double responsibilities were being thrown upon them by increasing the capital grant and interest charges.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtula wanted to know from Sir Robert Carlyle what effect the railway extensions have had upon the domestic economy of the tillers of the soil. He said he could only partly support the resolution, but held that the policy of railway construction out of revenue surplus was unfair. He complained that taxation was being maintained at a high standard for capital expenditure on railways.

Continuing Sir Ibrahim said: "The question is whether the frequent practice of utilising our revenue surpluses and balances for construction of capital works is sound and is to the best advantage of the people of this country. It is a canon of finance that the state is not entitled to take in the form of taxation more money from the people than is actually required for purposes of administration. If that principle is to be enforced it will be apparent that the policy of financing railway construction out of revenue balances is unfair, because what was the actual result of such a policy during ten years before 1908-09? There were surpluses. In the budget in that year there was a deficit of about six crores. In the following year, if I mistake not, proposals were put forward and carried in this Council for the imposition of fresh taxation which resulted in an income of about one million pounds. If this policy had not been carried out there would have been no occasion for this additional taxation, and if we examine the accounts carefully we find that the additional revenue which has been obtained by the imposition of this extra taxation in 1911, has practically in every year gone towards the capital expenditure in the construction of railways. It is obvious that it is not right that taxation should be maintained at a high standard in order that a substantial sum of money may be available from revenue sources for capital expenditure.

Sir Robert Carlyle replied that, to his knowledge, he found that the construction of railways was to the advantage of the cultivator.

Rajah Kushal Pal Singh endorsed this statement.

Rai Sita Nath Roy opposed the resolution; and dwelt upon the wagon shortage difficulties of jute and coal merchants. He urged the necessity of also improving the water courses of the country.

RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION.

Mr. Clark defending the railway policy on Pandit Malaviya's Resolution said:—"I hope my hon. friend Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya will forgive my saying that he seems to me to take a somewhat short-sighted view of Railway Finance. His proposal is that the provision for capital expenditure on railways for the coming financial year should be reduced £2,000,000, thereby effecting a corresponding reduction in the charges for interest, and that the saving thus effected in the interest charges should be added to the grant for education and sanitation. The first point I would ask the Council to consider, is whether, apart from the merits or demerits of a progressive railway policy this is a sound proposal, even in the interests of education and sanitation for whose sake it is put forward. I would remind the Council that the capital put into railways is reproductive, in other words, it produces for the State a net revenue in excess not only of the working expenditure but of interest charges. No doubt this revenue is apt to fluctuate with the prosperity of trade and with climatic conditions, and I may be reminded, that only four years ago our net profits disappeared altogether. In that year unusually heavy working expenditure was incurred with a view to the improvement of open lines, and this expenditure coincided with a fall in the revenue. But the very fact that working expenditure was then incurred and that the same policy has been contantly pursued since, for increasing the carrying capacity and consequently the earning capacity of our open lines is in itself a guarantee that the recurrence of such an unhappy continuation of circumstances is at least far less likely in the future than in the past. The railway receipts may not show a very large profit over and above the interest charges and working expenditure, but they do show a profit and they yield a substantial revenue to the State after payment of all charges, including some property debitable to capital, amounting last year to the by no means negligible total of over 4½ millions sterling. This sum goes to swell the general revenue of the State from which the expenditure is met for all objects including those whose cause the member is specially advocating to-day. If we were to adopt his policy it might enable my hon. colleague the Finance Member to allot more to education and sanitation in the ensuing year, but it would check proportionately the expansion of the railway revenue which is a far more important matter if we look ahead into the future. That would mean either that the expansion of expenditure on objects such as education and sanitation is to be curtailed in future years or that it would have to be met from other sources such as additional taxation. I need not dwell at any great length on the urgent necessity for pushing on the improvement of our railways. The acute congestion in the two cold weathers preceding this present season, will be well within the recollection of hon. members. That means loss to all classes of the community, not only to well-to-do traders and wealthy men of business or to great commercial corporations, but qually to the indigent ryot and agriculturist.

SCOPE FOR IMPROVEMENT.

It means that in periods of famine or scarcity there is risk of the much needed supplies being blocked on the railways. Great improvement has been effected in the last two years, but even now as I shall explain to the Council more fully when I introduce the railway head of the Financial Statement, there is scope for further improvement. Quite recently, for instance, there has been considerable congestion in certain areas owing to the scarcity in the United Provinces. Not only is money wanted for railways, but it can also be spent both quickly and efficaciously and so as to produce almost immediate results. In the current year our capital grants have been fully spent and even slightly exceeded. It cannot be said that the Government have been backward in supplying funds for education and sanitation. My hon. colleague the Finance Member in his Budget Statement showed that since 1910-11 the scale of expenditure under education and sanitation has practically doubled, and that there has also been an increase of 9 cent. under civil works much of which is due to the consideration of schools and other works of the kind. At the same time there has been undoubted difficulty about spending the grants which have been provided. The hon. member must admit, as my hon. colleague also pointed out, that the large donations already made have gone far beyond the immediate spending power of the Local Governments, and it cannot be said that further advance is being prejudiced so far as the immediate future is concerned for want of funds. There is no question of setting up railways against education. The Government of India have an equal care for progress in either direction, but at the present moment there is a specially urgent case for expenditure on railways and the funds provided can be spent quickly and efficaciously on schemes beneficial alike to the people of this country and to the revenue from which the annual grants for education and sanitation are derived. Our capital expenditure is not prejudicing, as the hon. member would seem to imply, the provision of funds for educational and sanitary progress. The provision made for education and sanitation for the coming financial year, shows increases of three fourth-million sterling and of half million respectively over the revised estimates for 1913-14. It is very doubtful, whether if the hon. members resolution were accepted the additional sums available could be spent on the purposes which he advocates, whereas the capital in question can be utilized immediately for needed reproductive expenditure on our raiways. In these circumstances the Government cannot accept the resolution.

Mr. Malaviya, replying, emphasised that the needs of the people should be met from current revenues and said that there was no question of railway versus education. He urged that the railway programme should be cut down by £2 million. The resolution was negatived.

QUESTIONS IN COUNCIL.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR U. P.

Sir Reginald Craddock, replying to the Maharaja Manindrachandra Nandi's question regarding the Executive Council for the United Provinces, said the Government of India were about to address the Secretary of State on the subject and were not in a position to make a statement.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Sir T. R. Wynne, replying to Mr. Rayaningar's question regarding the construction of a railway line from Ballarpur to Warangal, said the proposed line from Ballarpur to Warangal had not yet been sanctioned though it had been surveyed. The Government of India were unable to state when it was likely to be put in hand.

SHORTENING OF RAILWAY JOURNEY.

Sir T. R. Wynne, replying to Mr. Rayaningar's question regarding the shortening of the railway journey from Madras to Delhi, said at the present moment no such schemes were under construction.

FEEDER RAILWAYS.

Mr. W. H. Clark, replying to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's question regarding the construction and management of feeder railways, said there had been considerable correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India, local administrations and various railway companies on the subject of the construction and management of feeder railways and of the terms which the Government of India should have given in order to assist in the raising of capital for such lines. The terms applicable to branch line companies were largely improved in 1910, and subsequently further concessions had been made by Government in order to make them more attractive to capitalists. He laid on the table a copy of the branch line terms circular of November, 1913, which included the modifications made in the terms up to that date, but Government did not consider it necessary to lay on the table in addition the somewhat voluminous correspondence which had passed on the subject.

The Council adjourned to Monday.

TO-DAY'S AGENDA

WOMEN DOCTORS FOR C. P.

The second stage of the discussion of the Financial Statement will begin on Monday when the Members of the Viceroy's Executive Council will explain their Budget heads. There will be four resolutions.

The Hon. Mr. Pandit will move:—"That this Councils recommends to the Governor-General in Council (a) that the balance in the heads of the Government of India be reduced by a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 and such amount be applied towards the employment of women medical practitioners on a scale of salaries corresponding to that of Civil Assistant Surgeons with a view to affording greater medical relief to the women, and, (B) that the balance in the hands of the Central Provinces Administration be reduced by a sum of Rs. 45,000 and the total provision for the province under the expenditure head 24, Medical be raised to Rs. 19,50,000 with a view to the additional sum of Rs. 45,000 being devoted to the further extension of medical and by increasing the number of dispensaries and by enlarging the number and prospects of trained nurses and midwives attached to hospitals and dispensaries in the Central Provinces and Berar.

MORE STATE TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

That this Councils recommends to the Governor-General in Councils that out of the allotment of £1,64,000 provided for imperial expenditure on education during 1914-15, a sum of £2,000 be earmarked for and applied towards the Grant to Indian students of ten additional State Technical Scholarships of £150 each tenable abroad.

GRANT TO DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

The Maharaja of Nashipur will move that the Delhi Municipality should receive a lakh or more for sanitary purposes.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS BY NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

PROPOSED MODIFICATION OF RULES FOR NOTICE.

DELHI, March 7.

It is understood that the Legislative Department is informally discussing certain modifications in the rules governing the introduction of bills by non-official members of the Council. The rule as it stands at present requires only three days' notice but experience has shown that the practice is not advantageous either to the Department or to the non-official Members. It is hoped that the period will be extended. Already some of the senior non-official Members have been consulted and they seem to agree that the revision of the rule is desirable.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE BILL.

The Criminal Procedure Code Bill which has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State will be introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council on the 21st instant. The Bill, which promises to be the most important piece of legislation will then be circulated for criticism and a Select Committee will be appointed early next cold weather.

BILL FOR PROTECTION OF MINOR GIRLS,

It is expected that the Government of India will be able to present the Select Committee's Report on the Bill for the Protection of Minor Girls' on the 10th instant.

MILITARY DAIRY FARMS.

APPOINTMENT OF A WHOLE-TIME OFFICER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 7.

The Secretary of State has approved the appointment of a whole-time officer of the Army Veterinary Corps for duty with military dairy farms in connection with the control and suppression of disease among cattle. Major W. A. Wood, Army Veterinary Corps, Lahore Division, has been selected for this special duty.

DACOITY IN PURNEA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 7.

A serious dacoity is reported to have been committed in the house of a landowner named Kadan Ali of Dogachi village, in the Purnea district. A party of twenty-four dacoits armed with guns, swords and lathis raided the house and, after torturing the inmates, ransacked the place. Villagers came to arrest the dacoits who fired guns and scared them away.

The dacoits succeeded in carrying off Rs. 9,000 in cash and jewellery. It is said the police arrested three men of the gang, which is composed of low-class Hindus and Mahomedans.

BOMBAY MAIL ACCIDENT.

DOWN TRAIN COLLIDES WITH GOODS WAGONS.

TEN PASSENGERS INJURED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 7.

The down Bombay Mail train collided with goods wagons in Deori station, near Jubbulpore, yesterday afternoon. Four Europeans and six Indian passengers were slightly injured. One wagon was telescoped and three derailed, blocking the main and loop lines. The main line was cleared last night.

SEQUEL TO ENGLEKEN CASE.

NOTICE ON A PERAMBORE WORKSHOP EMPLOYEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 7.

Before Mr. W. S. Marshall, Presidency Magistrate, upon a notice issued by the Court, Fermier, lately an employee in the Perambore Workshops of the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway, appeared to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for forgery, and using as genuine a forged document.

The notice was issued upon a complaint filed by Mr. H. I. Engleken, Travelling Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, who had recently been tried at the High Court Sessions and acquitted. The documents alleged to be forgeries were two receipts produced by Fermier before the Deputy Commissioner of Police purporting to have been granted by Mr. Engleken for monies received.

His Worship reserved his decision.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

RESOLUTION ON EXTENSION OF LIMIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 7.

The following resolution has been issued:—

(1). It was decided that, with the abolition of the system of deposits subject to six months' notice of withdrawal, the maximum limit of cash deposits in the Post Office Saving Bank should be raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500. The Government of India are of opinion that the existing limit on the savings bank may, with advantage, be still further extended and they have recently had under consideration the question of affording further facilities to the public in this direction.

(2). It has been decided that (a) the present limit on the annual addition to cash held at call should be raised from Rs. 500 to 700, the new limit being fixed on the depositor's net annual deposit and not as at present on his gross deposit; (b) the limit on the aggregate amount which may be held at call in any individuaal account should be raised from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000; (c) Rs. 5,000 should be fixed as the total limit for investments through the Post Office Savings Bank in Government Securities, irrespective of the increased maximum limit for cash deposits; (d) the present restriction on the amount of annual investment should be removed.

(3). The Governor-General in Council is therefore pleased to direct that the present rules shall be substituted for those published in the Resolution of the Government of India dated the 27th, June 1910, and that they shall come into force with effect from the 1st of April, 1914.

INDIAN MINING ASSOCIATION

BRIGHT PROSPECT FOR INDIAN COLLIERIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 6.

At the annual meeting of the Indian Mining Association in Calcutta, to-day, the president, Mr. W. A. Ironside, said that the market position was safe and prosperity should be the lot of the Indian collieries during the present year.

SHORTAGE OF WAGONS.

Mr. E. W. Bowrey, the Hon. Mr. W. A. Lee and Mr. H. V. Low complained of the shortage of wagons. Mr. Lee further condemned the present system of financing railways, and said that the capital provision had been so inadequate that they were unable to deal with the increasing trade.

E. I. RAILWAY AGENT'S REPLY.

Mr. Highet, Agent for the East Indian Railway, in reply said he thought the present position much improved. The shortage of wagons in January and February, was due to the sending of fodder to the United provinces.

HOUSE SEARCH AT LAHORE.

ARREST OF A SHASTRI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 7.

In connection with the Lahore house searches, the police have searched the house of, and arrested, Raghubar Sharma of Jhind, who had been employed as Shastri in Lahore since 1912.

REMODELLING OF INDIA OFFICE.

LORD CREWE'S BILL.

GENERAL EFFECT OF SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 7.

The "Statesman" publishes the following special cablegram from London, dated March 6:—

Lord Crewe's Bill remodelling the India Office and Council was privately issued in a draft form to-night. It abolishes the existing committees and substitutes a series of departments each under a member of the Council, duplicating exactly similar departments of the Government of India with which the London departments will keep constantly in touch.

The number of the members of the Council will be reduced and the number of administrators will be increased, purely ornamental offices being abolished. Each department will be placed on a business footing with power further to increase its staff if experience shows the necessity.

The general effect of the scheme is to secure greater efficiency and to eliminate the overlapping and clashing of departmental interests. Frequent meetings of the Council will obviate the tendency to drift into the "watertight compartments" system.

GRAIN COMPENSATION TO ESTABLISHMENTS.

DELEGATION OF POWER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 6.

The Government of India have sanctioned the delegation to General Officers commanding Divisions and independent Brigades of the power to sanction for the first time grants of grain compensation to establishments employed in judicial offices of cantonment magistrates, on the understanding that the concession will only be granted when similar compensation has been authorised by the local Government or the Administration concerned in respect of its establishments employed in the adjoining civil stations and will continue only during such period, or periods, for which the civil authorities authorise its continuance in respect of their employees. In regard to the cantonments of Secunderabad and Aurangabad, the power referred to will be exercised by the Hon. the Resident at Hyderabad.

CALCUTTA LIGHT HORSE.

"PIN-PRICK" TO VOLUNTEERING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 8.

The annual inspection and dinner of the Calcutta Light Horse was held in their camp last night. General May was the guest of the evening and earlier in the day inspected a parade of 190 members of the Corps.

Colonel L. P. E. Pugh, Commanding Officer presided at the dinner and in the course of his remarks said that while he accepted the view that the Government were not apathetic yet he found that inadequate travelling allowances, difficulty over the capitation grant and other pinpricks did not encourage volunteering.

DO NOT BE MISLED.

Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (our Consulting Surgeon-Oculist, London) is THE ONLY ONE OF THIS NAME in Bombay and OTHER Qualified Eye Specialist of the same name in or out of Bombay.

(THE ORIGINAL FIRM. EST 1890.)

Eyes are examined (free of charge) to correct all Complicated Errors of Refraction by

Dr. Dinshaw Dastoor,

Surgeon-Oculist, late **Clinical Assistant** at the Royal Westminster and other **Principal Eye Hospitals of London and holding Diplomas from London Eye Hospitals and Certificates by the Senior Ophthalmic Surgeons and Professors of the Hospital** testifying to his being **"a thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator.**

STOCK:—Latest and of most Perfect Make, for COMPETITION DEFIED.

"LU-LU" Eye Drops, a safe and a positive cure all complaints of eyes, Re. 1.

DINSHAW M. Dastoor & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
95. ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite the Bombay Club, Fort.

STEFANSSON'S LOST SHIP.

HOW THE KARLUK DISAPPEARED.

LEADER & PARTY LEFT ON SHORE.

DOGS BRING NEWS OVER ALASKA ICE.

In a dispatch to "The Daily Chronicle" from Point Barrow, Alaska, Mr. Viljalmur Stefansson, the leader of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, gives fuller details of the disappearance of the Karluk, which was announced in December:—

POINT BARROW (Alaska).

I have informed you of the loss which our expedition has suffered by the disappearance of my main ship, the Karluk.

In my cable to you I told you how I went strong enough to walk on. From that time having been broken up by a gale, drifted away. This is a fuller story of our movements preceding this event.

By August 17 all the ice was tightly packed and cemented together by young ice strong enought to walk on. From that time and open water was never closer to us than a mile away. When later easterly winds came, a fairway for ships opened along the land, and as late as the second week of September a ship of any draught could have sailed freely either east or west between us and the land.

Had we been a mile nearer land we should, on more than one occasion, have been freed by the breaking of the ice into cakes, and should have had another chance to advance. We should, moreover, apparently have had no trouble in that vicinity, whatever might have met us farther east. As it was, we drifted helplessly. We had dynamite enough to break about half a mile of ice, but the open water never came near enough to make blasting seem worth while.

All our hopes for the year had now gone by the board; our plans were set back at least a year. Our lives were in no particular danger, for we had at Barrow provided ourselves with three 30-foot skin boats, each capable of carrying more men than a 30-foot whaleboat can carry. The skin boats are adapted to hauling on sleds, bumping into ice or being dragged over it from one water lane to another, for although they are strong the weight of all three of them together is less than that of one fragile whaleboat. While, therefore, we ourselves were safe enough nothing else of ours was safe.

Our most serious immediate problem was to provide fresh meat. The one contingency we had not provided against was being caught in the ice off shore west of Herschel. We had on board Beuchat, Jenness, McKinlay, Murray and Wilkins, all of whom were to be transferred to our other ships at Herschel Island. Here were five extra men to feed and clothe, whose usefulness lay elsewhere than with us, though Murray and McKinlay could do something in oceanography and magnetism wherever they were.

As the only known certain way of preventing scurvy is to get fresh meat, we had to set about trying to provide for our 24 white men and seven Eskimos.

HUNT FOR CARIBOU.

We tried sealing, of course. Our four Eskimo hunters applied themselves energetically to the task, but none of our white men had had personal experience in seal-hunting, and only one white man showed any aptitude for the work. Seals were scarce, and we had little success. The ship appeared to us in all probability fast for the winter, and some attempt had to be made to get caribou or fish from shore.

How to go about this was a serious matter. While all were good seal hunters, only one of the four Eskimo men knew anything of deer hunting, and even he was a comparative stranger in the country. With caribou as scarce as they have now become on the north coast of Alaska, a stranger had little chance of finding any.

The only Eskimo who knew anything about the country was the wife of the deer hunter, and even she had never been east of the Colville River, where the chance for deer is best, and as she was our only seamstress, and had to make clothes for the entire ship's company, she could not be spared.

While we drifted in the ice she would continue to be the most important (because most useful) person on board, and of course her husband would not go ashore without her and the children.

There seemed no way, therefore, but that I should go myself to try to get meat and fish. I alone had experience in hunting and knowledge of the country. In 1908 and 1909 I had shot caribou here and there rom Cape Halkett to Flaxman Island; I knew all the fishing places and trapping rendezvous of the local Eskimos—few of which are easy to find for a stranger—and I could possibly not only buy meat and fish from any people we might find, but probably secure the services of useful local hunters and seamstresses when any other member of our expedition might fail to do so, for I know every Eskimo in the country personally.

I took with me Jenness, McConnel, and Wilkins to give them a little experience in sled travel, and the Point Hope Eskimos, Pauyurak and Asatshak. We took two sleds and 12 dogs, and expected to hunt caribou two weeks inland from Beechey Point, and made a trip 40 miles S. W. to the fishing place at which we had our winter base in 1908.

SHIP'S TWO MASTS?

We started the afternoon of September 20. The ice was not really rough, but still the going was bad because the pressure ridges consisted of glare pieces of ice not cemented by snow. They slipped about under the feet of men and dogs, and caused the sleds to upset frequently. It took us parts of two days to get ashore on the most westerly of the Jones Islands about six miles N. W. of Beechey Point.

The young ice between the islands and the mainland turned out to be too thin to make a crossing-over seem safe. I decided, therefore, to send McConnell and Asatshak back to the Karluk to get certain things we wanted, but that night the wind, which had for several days been a moderate N. E. breeze, increased to a gale, and broad strips of water-sky began to appear off shore.

The gale continued three days, at the end of which there was left only a landfloe of perhaps a mile in width; outside of this the ocean was as open as in summer, with here and there an ice cake or a strip of ice, but nothing to interfere with the progress of a steamer or even a sailing ship.

The ice which I had thought likely to stay all winter was gone, and with it the Karluk probably, unless the ice in which she was embedded may have broken so as to allow her to get under way.

September 26 was thick now and then, with fog-squalls and snow between periods of clear weather. We had piled up some drift-wood to give me a lookout perhaps ten feet higher than the island, which is itself about 15 feet above sea level. I had been for half an hour scanning the horizon with my glasses when it became partly clear to the N. W. through the passing of a snow-squall, and I saw a huge cake of ice nearly on the horizon that appeared as if a man were standing on top of it.

I had been watching this several minutes when the man-like object suddenly became two, and simultaneously these started moving with reference to the ice, as if two men were walking westward across the top of the ice-cake. A few minutes more and the and passed beyond it, appearing from an eclipse as the two masts of a ship.

I hurried the quarter mile to camp to get help in making a signal fire; when I returned to the lookout the fog had closed in again. Later the weather became fairly clear, but, although I saw an hour after on the horizon to the N. E. what looked like an east-bound ship under full sail, there was nothing certain about it. At last I began to doubt I had ever seen a ship at all, doubting it chiefly because it seemed too good to be true that the Karluk should get free in the winter after remaining frozen fast for more than half the summer.

One might think that upon leaving a well-equipped exploring ship like the Karluk we would have been properly outfitted for sled travel, but this was not so. We looked upon our shore-going as a two weeks' excursion only. On the ship were 14 excellent new sleds and one old one. I took the old sled with the idea that it was good enough for a mere caribou hunt. We had many dogs, tried and found excellent; I took untried dogs to see if they were good. We had the best instruments that money could buy; I took only the fewest possible, and cheap ones, with the idea that if they got broken there would be no great harm done. We brought no proper winter clothes, even though we had an abundance on the ship. Our whole outfit had been similarly selected. We could get along with what we had, but not with any comfort.

We started west on October 3, and on October 5 we found a group of three Eskimo families fishing in Harrison Bay, back of Cape Halkett. All these Eskimos were old friends of mine, and one of them had been my travelling companion for about two months in 1908. They were catching plenty of fish in a small lake, and gave us about 300lbs. for our dogs.

We stayed with them three days, while their women repaired our boots, which were in urgent need of it. Before we left the son-in-law of one and the son of another couple arrived from the west. They had gone by boat in the summer to Barrow to trade, and on the return journey the early freeze-up had caught them west of Cape Simpson. They could tell us that both our schooners had come to Barrow and passed to the east, but they did not know how far east they had been able to go.

Proceeding west, we got no further news from the Eskimo colony at Cape Halkett, who were congregated there to trap foxes in that neighbourhood and get meat and oil from two whales that drifted ashore there a year ago.

When we reached Barrow, Mr. Brower was able to tell us that the Alaska and Mary Sachs were at Collinson Point and had gone into winter quarters there, while Mr. Leffingwell was at Flaxman Island. So two of our three ships seem safe.

The behaviour of the Karluk herself has been thoroughly satisfactory to me. She has a two-bladed propeller only, for she is intended for cruising under sail, and her speed is but six knots per hour. She is, therefore, through lack of power, unable to break heavy ice, as we knew she would be, but we have repeatedly run her at full speed into large vertical-sided ice-cakes that were as solid as stone walls, and there is not a scratch on her to show for it. She has, therefore, come fully up to our expectations. In a gale in Kotzebue Sound, while carrying 100 tons of deck freight, she took on hardly a drop of water, and surprised all of us with her model behaviour.

SAFE IN THE OPEN.

The Karluk is sound, in thorough repair, and strengthened for ice work, though not so strong as some other ice vessels. She came through the summer without the slightest mishap. It is, therefore, a matter of good or evil fortune whether she survives the winter. It seems probable that if the winds and currents keep her at a considerable distance from land she will be safe; if she gets on a lee shore she will be crushed.

If the vessel should be crushed in winter, there will, of course, be little trouble about the men getting ashore safely, but whether other things can be saved depends upon the distance from shore and the roughness of the ice. If the Karluk should be crushed in the coming summer, the danger to life will be somewhat increased, although it cannot be considered serious, for the Karluk is equipped with three skin boats, any one of which could carry the entire ship's company (six scientists, 14 crew and five Eskimos).

In the event of a retreat towards shore the party would, therefore, not be confronted with the serious transportation difficulties which the Jeannette expedition had to face consequent upon the heavy weight and fragile character of their boats.

In the event of the Karluk being seriously injured in the ice this winter or of her being unable to extricate herself from the ice next summer, the Mary Sachs will have to take upon herself the task intended for the Karluk of transporting men and gear to Prince Patrick Island. My present inclination is that if the Mary Sachs reaches Herschel Island in advance of the Karluk and while the coming shall proceed to Prince Patrick Island to be followed by the Karluk if she is able to follow.

We shall, of course, try to make the present winter as useful as possible. The Delta of the Mackenzie is one of the largest in the world. It is unmapped and, practically speaking, unknown. The steamers of the Hudson's Bay Co. have navigated the river to within 200 miles of its mouth now for several decades, but none except small boats have ever descended through any of the many delta channels to tidewater.

The Mackenzie is the largest river of Canada, and its valley has natural resources which are bound to be developed gradually (unless they should be developed suddenly, as was the case with the Yukon) on account of the discovery of precious metals. But whether the development comes soon or late it will eventually become a matter of the greatest commercial importance to know whether there are any ship channels that will enable an ocean-going vessel of, say, seven-foot draught, to ascend the river to Great Slave Lake.

WORK FOR THE WINTER.

We shall, therefore, employ the topographers of our party this winter in making a survey of the delta, which on account of the multitude of islands and channels, is no small task. When the ice breaks up soon after the middle of May, they are to continue their work by boat, charting and sounding as many as possible of the more promising channels to determine how large a vessel can descend the river to the sea.

While this work will not be, in certain respects, as interesting as that which we had planned to do in Victoria Island and around Coronation Gulf, it will probably be of greater commercial importance and of more immediate utility.

The main purpose of our expedition was the exploration of the region lying west of Banks and Prince Patrick Islands. A glance at the map will show that from the winter quarters of our two schooners we are in a position to explore a certain part of this area by sled over the ice in winter. No ship has ever been over 50 miles off shore, so far as I know, in the vicinity of longitude 145. We expect, accordingly, to make a sled journey north from Barter Island in February or March, going as far north as possible.

Even should we meet rough ice we ought to be able to penetrate to a point at least 100 miles from shore, or 50 miles into the region at present unexplored. Should we meet comparatively smooth ice we could, with good luck, make two or three hundred miles. Even should no land be discovered, such a journey would be of geographic importance, for we should take soundings to determine the edge of the continental shelf and the character of the ocean bottom.

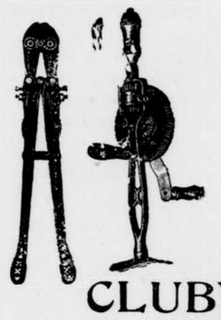
Under certain circumstances I may decide to go by sled this winter to Banks Island or Prince Patrick Island, leaving the vessels to attempt to follow in the summer. Such a journey would be made for the purpose of the geological and archaeological study of these islands in the summer while the snow is away, as well as to complete the mapping of Prince Patrick Island. If this journey is undertaken, we shall depend entirley upon our rifles for our food, for it is manifestly impossible to carry pemmican or other provisions such a distance.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.
Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Tools and Implements.



SUITABLE FOR Workshops, Factories, Mills, Engineers, Blacksmiths and Carpenters.

A large assortment always in Stock.
Please send for Catalogues.

CLUBWALLA & Co., Ltd.,
7, CHURCH-GATE STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

This is
Rose's
The Original and still the Best LIME JUICE.

The Largest Sale in the World.

Delicious, Wholesome and Refreshing.

McDOWELL'S TYPES OF SMOKERS.

THE JOYS OF A GOOD CIGAR
McDOWELL'S
"BOUQUETS"

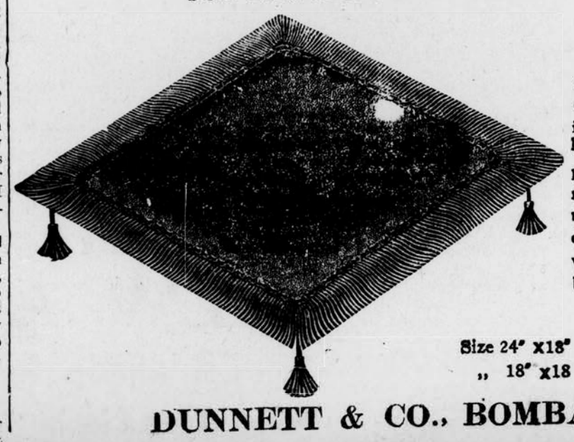
FREE-DRAWING AND COOL-SMOKING.

No. 1, Rs. 65-0. No. 2, Rs. 62-8. No. 3, Rs. 60-0. No. 4, Rs. 58-0. Per 1,000.

Buy them at your Tobacconist's or get them direct from the Manufacturers—

McDOWELL & CO., LTD.,
THE "BAHADUR" FACTORY,
MADRAS.

THE "DE LUXE" MOTOR OR CARRIAGE CUSHION.
FOR THE CAR OR BUNGALOW.



Made of rich silk filled with purified down and encased in delightfully soft lambskin. Indispensable on long runs. Enables the user's head to be carried erectly, without the hat being disturbed.

Size 24" X18" — Rs. 35
" 18" x18 — " 25

DUNNETT & CO., BOMBAY.

ESTD. 1885. ESTD. 1885.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.

Assets Exceed ... ... Rs. 3,00,00,000
Claims Paid 7,50,00,000

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE | ACCIDENT & SICKNESS
BURGLARY | FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR | PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE
CYCLE

AND LIFT INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-14 Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—R. M. ROSE.

The Asiatic Film Hiring Co.
The Largest Importers of Cinematograph Films and Machines in the East.
FILMS FOR SALE & HIRE.
Agents for all the leading Film Manufacturers of Europe and America.
This Company have the sole supply of Films to the theatres of the A. C. Co. Ltd.
Films are specially bought for the Eastern Market by our London Representative from the pick of the World's output.
FETURE FILMS SPECIALITY.
SPECIAL NOTE.—You are not limited to one firm's films.
WE DEAL WITH ALL.
Films arrive weekly by English Mail.
MONTHLY LISTS PUBLISHED.
Please send your address and we will post regulary to you.
HUNDREDS OF FILMS SOLD AT HALF AN ANNA PER FOOT.
Head Office, 49, Hornb Road, BOMBY.
R. S. ARNFIELD, Manager.)
Cables & Telegram "FILMS, BOMBAY."

DEPOT OF MUSIC & RELIGIOUS GOOD

Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY.

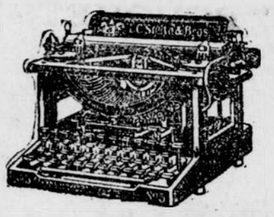
NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEY'S *"Ner-Vigor"*

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., London.



Would You Buy a MOTOR CAR without Ball Bearings?

Or a sewing machine? Or a watch without jewels?

The L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co.,

has worked out the principle of ball bearings in the L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter. Every typebar is ball bearing; the carriage and capital shift travel on ball bearings and wherever friction would naturally develop, it is lessened to the vanishing point by ball bearings.

This means, in a typewriter, greater speed, closer adjustments and consequently, greater accuracy and neater typewritten work.

This is only one of the reasons why the L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter is worth more money than any other typewriter ever made.

We can show you by actual demonstration how you can increase the efficiency of your stenographer and save yourself time and money.

SOLE AGENTS:—

G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL LTD.,

10, Forbes Street, Bombay, P. O. Box No. 125.

LORD BRYCE ON INDIA.

MR. WILLIAM ARCHER'S REFLECTIONS.

Lord Bryce has reprinted from his "Studies in History and Jurisprudence" two essays on "The Roman and the British Empires" (Oxford University Press) which do more than many lengthy treatises to place the Government of India in its true historical perspective writes Mr. William Archer in the "Daily News." Whether in knowledge, in judgment, or in style, they are entirely admirable. They show, it seems to me, that the points of contrast between the Roman Empire and the British rule in India are much more fundamental than the points of resemblance. Rome mastered the world by a process of permeation, Britain has mastered India by a mechanical superimposition, not so much of power, as of intelligence. Rome carried the weight of the world like a rifle at the trial, grasped at the centre of equipoise; Britain carries India like a rifle grasped by the bayonet-point, and held at arm's length. Does this mean that the British Empire is more wonderful than the Roman? Yes, that is just what it means. The rule of Rome was an inevitable development; the British raj is an amazing accident.

Let me hasten to say that Lord Bryce is not responsible for this extremely unphilosophical way of stating the case. There are no accidents in history, and one occurrence is not really more inevitable than another. But one occurrence may be much more surprising than another, more contrary to reasonable expectation; and in that sense the British rule in India is nothing short of a miracle. This aspect of the matter Lord Bryce does not fail to emphasise. "The English," he writes,

> have impressed the imagination of the people by their resistless energy and their almost uniform success. . . . . That over three hundred millions of men should be ruled by a few pale-faced strangers from beyond the great sea. . this seems too wonderful to be anything but the doing of some unseen and irresistible divinity. I heard at Lahore an anecdote which, slight as it is, illustrates the way in which the native thinks of these things. A tiger had escaped from the Zoological Gardens, and its keeper, hoping to lure it back, followed it. When all other inducements had failed, he lifted up his voice and solemnly adjured it in the name of the British Government, to which it belonged, to come back to its cage. The tiger obeyed.

Yes; but how long will the tiger obey?

EXASPERATING PROVIDENCE.

"In the higher grades of the civil administration," says Lord Bryce, "there are only about twelve hundred persons; and these twelve hundred control three hundred and fifteen millions, doing it with so little friction that they have ceased to be surprised at this extraordinary fact." That is very true. The British official goes to India young before he has begun to think very seriously about things; and by the time his mind has matured, he has become so habituated to the smooth working of the administrative machine that he regards it as a matter of course and quite in the natural order of things. He is acutely conscious of imperfections in the mechanism, both from his own point of view and from that of the people entrusted to his charge; but in the very existence of such a mechanism he sees nothing surprising. I do not say that this frame of mind is universal. On the contrary, one finds cases of a just appreciation of the marvel, and cases, too, of an exaggerated fear of it. But on the whole one may say that the typical Anglo-Indian (and still more, the typical memsahib) is serenely unconscious of the utter astondingness of his and her position. History has not seen, and never will see, its parallel.

"Never" may seem a large word; but where is there room on the planet for a second India?—so ancient, so proud, so unfortunate, so fertile in sublime philosophies and degrading superstitions, so magnificent, so squalid, so incapable of inward cohesion, yet so firmly held together by a filmy network—a mere spider's web—of outside organisation and control? People sometimes talk of a "veneer" of European civilisation in India; but that is a misleading metaphor. England is superimposed upon India, not as a veneer, but as a net of immensely wide meshes. At a few provincial capitals, a few cantonments and hill stations, you have patches of sheer, unmitigated England. These are the ganglions in the net. Thence the interesting filaments run out to the residency of the political agent, the commissioner's or collector's "cutcherry," the district officer's camp, the lonely bungalow of the foretser or the irrigation engineer. Wherever a sahib pitches his tent, there is a speck of England—conscientious, good-natured, hard-working, intelligent, unimaginative England. And to this far-flung network of alien conscience and competence three hundred millions of human beings look up as to an incomprehensible, well-meaning, but often exasperating Providence. Perhaps it is well that the average Briton is unimaginative, else he might be apt to sink under his burden, and cry "Give me a man's job, not a god's!"

INFLUENCE OF EUROPE.

Speaking of the general influence of Europe upon Asiatic peoples, Lord Bryce says: "It is not clear that the immediate result will be to increase the sum of human happiness"—an utterance which was quoted and endorsed by Lord Morley in a speech at Manchester in June, 1912. It recalls to my mind a remark of a distinguished Japanese writer. Kakuzo Okakura, to this effect: "You talk of the Yellow Peril—but what about the White Disaster?" This, again, suggests the answer of Robert Bruce, in John Davidson's play, to the soldier who asks whether it would not have been better for Scotland if Rome had conquered her:

> A subtle question, soldier,
> But profitless, requiring fate unwound.

It is clear that too great disparities of civilisation cannot for ever co-exist in this tiny globe of ours. The Asiatic ideal of development (or stagnation) within a ring-fence was foredoomed to failure; and to ask whether the influence of the West upon the East makes for happiness seems to me not unlike asking whether a child would not be happier if it could remain a child for ever. When it comes to a comparison between Eastern and Western ideals as factors in the problem of human well-being, I confess myself an impanient European. On the other hand, it does not seem to me either desirable or possible that any part of the East should for ever remain in the leading-strings of the West. Therefore, when Lord Bryce speaks of dangers likely to arise from the effective unification of India. I make so bold as to underline "dangers" and place a query in the margin.

KING IN COUNCIL.

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.

Once every five years or so a case like the Channing Arnold appeal, which is being heard during the mail week lets a ray of light into the proceedings of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, writes, "F. P." in the "Manchester Guardian." Normally the public is profoundly unconscious of its existence. To the man walking in the street the Supreme Court of Appeal of the Empire is no more than a half-effaced title on a door—the modest door of No. 2, Drowning Street, which everyone passes without a glance on the way to the famous old red-brick house at the top of the street. (No. 10 by the way, figures quaintly in the directories as "Office of the First Lord of the Treasury, *Hours uncertain.*") You would never suppose from the intensely private look of the modest door that it is technically open to everyone. The Judicial Committee is a public court of law, but no mere idler ever wants to go in, and even the parties to the cases are usually some thousands of miles from the scene of action. If you do adventure inside, you meet the incredulous stare of a doorkeeper in uniform on guard in the queer lobby with a domed roof. You push more doors and go up a winding stair and emerge in a richly sober room like an antechamber in a lordly house. A very old official is seated at a desk amid law books, writing by the light of a shaded lamp. Encouraged by this tiny notice pinned to the baize swinging doors beyond, "The Judicial Committee is now sitting," you persevere and find yourself in the Appeal Court of the British Empire.

THE COURT ROOM AND DRESSES.

It is a tall square room, generously lit and lined with the old leather of law books, wherein is stored all the legal lore of India, the Dominions, and the Colonies. The room reminds you of a library in an old-fashioned London house, and the domestic note is strengthened by the cosy open fires burning in marble fireplaces let into the oak panelling, the soft carpet, the general intimacy and quiet. Their lordships the Law Lords, in ordinary dress, are sitting round a new horse-shoe table with handsome silver inkstands before them and stacks of quill pens. This table is an innovation which must have caused mild purturbations among those gentlemanly attendants in full evening dress who are passing law books to their lordships. Before Lord Haldane's time the judges sat down both sides of a long right-angled table, at the head of which there was always placed the empty chair of state. This was the King's chair and symbolised his presence. Appeals are to the King in Council, and judgments end with the formula, "Their lordships will humbly advise His Majesty." The last time I saw the long table in use was when the Committee sat as the Court of Claims before King George's Coronation. On that solemn occasion the tribunal was seen at its stateliest. All the members were in Court dress, and sat staring with high dignity at one another while a gorgeous official read the magniloquent list of claims—"Lord—— to carry the King's spurs," and so on. The long table, to the regret of all lovers of forms and ceremonies, was abolished because it was bad for hearing.

SEATING ARRANGEMENTS.

The Lord Chancellor sits at the top of the horsehsoe, and immediately in front of him, rising out of a sort of small pen, is a lectern, where the lawyer who happens to be addressing the Court puts his heap of books as he leans over and murmurs arguments in the Committee's ears. The lawyers' wigs and gowns give the only legal touch to the Court. Inaudibility is the tradition. An outsider of average intelligence can listen to speeches for hours and hardly hear a complete sentence, and what he does hear he will not understand. It all goes on in a toneless murmur with endless citation of obscure cases, perhaps from some remote provincial court in New South Wales or Ceylon, and all drowned in the immemorial drowsiness of the law. The only moving thing is the official in evening dress engaged in the symbolic act of dusting the law books. Evidence is never called, so there are no dramatic moments. Judgment may be given months after the hearing of the appeal, and is then read rapidly from print. A peculiarity is that one only of the Law Lords reads the judgment, but there is never any indication whether his colleagues dissent or concur. The outsider after a time feels that he has intruded into the prosy domestic parlour of the law. You rarely see a line about the highly important proceedings in the newspapers, in spite of the labours of the venerable reporter who has been there for half a century heroically and steadfastly taking it all down.

THE ARNOLD CASE.

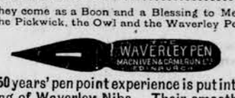
No one would go to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for sensations or human interest. If one did one would soon echo Dr. Johnson, who said that if you were to read Richardson for the story you would hang yourself. But humanity cannot be shut out even from a court that deals with the secondhand and the thrice-removed. Occasionally a case like the Channing Arnold appeal comes along, not only involving most important principles, but fascinating for the light thrown of foreign customs, out-of-the-way lives, and the passions of alien climates. Romance exhales then through the endless legal verbiage. Or perhaps the appeal is so picturesque in its matter—some weird native law or habit grotesquely remote from that infinitely respectable chamber—that even the lawyers fail to dessicate it. If you even open one of those Indian law books on the shelves, you are plunged into a civilisation and a mentality inconceivably distant from anything British. Access to the foot of the Throne is technically open to any subject, and there is a tradition that once the quiet of the court was broken by the stormy harangue of a negro from the Gold Coast, who had come unaided to plead his cause with the King. How he must have been chilled when, instead of a potentate on a throne, he found himself in the presence of six elderly gentlemen of impeccable serenity!

LAW LORDS ON JOURNEY.

Experts must deal with the interesting questions raised by Lord Haldane's scheme for adapting the organisation of the Committee of the times by sending law lords on journeys round the Empire, hearing cases as a sort of movable Imperial Court—that, at least, is one's impression of his meaning. On the whole, feeling in Canada and Australia is said to be against any interference with appeals to London. The appeal to Whitehall is valued as taking causes away from local prejudices and political partisanship.

WAVERLEY PENS

"They come as a Boon and a Blessing to Men
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen"



Over 50 years' pen point experience is put into the making of Waverley Nibs. Their smoothness of point and durability in constant use make them world favourites. **Beware of Imitations**
SIX ANNAS PER BOX
Made by MacNiven & Cameron, Ltd., and sold by stationers & dealers throughout India & the East

THE GENTS' HOUSE
HIGH GRADE
Lounge Suits.
Rs: 25-30-35

All the Good Points desired in a suit of Clothes are to be found is a suit made by us. Excellent Materials, Distinctive Style, Perfect Fit. Further, our Standard of Quality is very high, yet our prices are very low.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING Co.,

Opposite:—
Messrs. WHITEAWY LIDLAW & Co
293, Hornby Road, Fort,
BMBAY.

EFFICACIOUS MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.
THE BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ltd., CALCUTTA.

1. Syrup of Brahmi (Harpestis Monniera).—*This is a palatable preparation of the fresh leaves of Brahmi, and is used with remarkable success in loss of Memory, Hysteria, Epilepsy, Insanity and Mental Derangements. It is also used in Hoarseness and for improving the voice and as such is valuable to Speakers and Singers. Price per 4 oz. phial, As. 12.)*

2. Ext. Kurchi Liq. (Holharrhena Antidysenterica).—*A specific without rival for sub-acute and chronic dysentery. It is equally efficacious in both the bloody and the mucous forms. It is also efficacious in piles, leprosy, &c. (Price per 4 oz. phial, Rs. 1-4.)*

3. "Asvan" (Compound Elixir of Aswagandha).—*Gives remarkable results in the treatment of Nervous and Muscular Weakness, Loss of Vigour, Decay of Old Age, Neurasthenia, Convalescence, &c., also used as a stimulant during prolonged physical and mental exertion. (Price per pint bottle, Rs. 1-8.)*

4. Essence of Chirata.—*An excellent bitter tonic an hepatic stimulant. It has been proved to be of great value in debility after malaria and other fevers, disorders of liver and spleen, indigestion, loss of appetite sleeplessness, biliousness, &c. It also prevents growth of ache and worms. (Price per 4 oz. phial, Re. 1.)*

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS AND DIRECT FROM

AGENTS:—

National Agency,
MOHAMMADI MAHAL,
Dhobi Talao, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

13B.

ECONOMY

SAVE heavy expenses of making new clothes by getting your old ones dry or chemically cleaned with a little expense

AT THE

CENTURY WASHING Co.

Who also glaze by Machinery.

"His Master's Voice"
Cabinet Grand Instruments.

THIS illustration shews the "His Master's Voice" Cabinet Grand Model G. E. W., the Instrument which is recognised as the very last word in Gramophone construction. Its acoustic properties are the most perfect yet obtained. ¶ It has won its place in the homes of critical musicians, and is to be found in the most exclusive of Music Rooms.

FREE AUDITIONS at "His Master's Voice" Dealers everywhere. Catalogues of Instruments and Records, handsomely illustrated, post free

The Gramophone Company Limited.

Post Box No. 48, Calcutta
Post Box No. 118, Bombay

C—

MONGINI BROTHERS
NEW ADDRESS
2, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
NO PAINS—NO GAINS.

BEAUTIFUL PIANOS.

There are objects in nature which instinctively please the senses, but when delight and satisfaction are associated with the higher senses of sight and hearing, the perception is what may be called beautiful. Beautiful is precisely the impression made upon the mind through the medium of one's sense of hearing in the use of our Beautiful Pianos. We have no hesitation in implying that the most beautiful qualities calculated to affect the sense in the highest degree are embodied in the pianos we offer, and they deserve to the fullest the distinction which the word beautiful discloses in its most intense feeling. The beautiful pianos we offer will help to create that rhythmical link so necessary between the art of music and the heart. The Beautiful Pianos we offer are pianos of culture and refinement. The Beautiful Pianos we offer are the pianos best suited to musical education. The Beautiful pianos we offer are the pianos sought and found necessary to the inmost life of high-thinking musicians.

We offer, and are Sole Agents for the sale of the Beautiful Pianos manufactured by

BROADWOOD & SONS

"I regard it as an altar on which I shall place the sublimest offering of my spirit to the divine Apollo."—Beethoven.

BLUTHNER

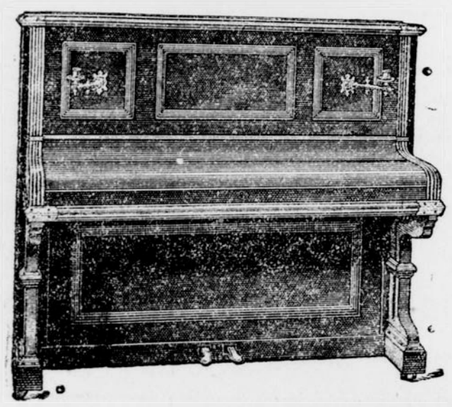
"Are the sweetest toned pianos in the world."—Dr. Oscar Paul in his "History of the Pianoforte".

SCHIEDMAYER

"It gives me the greatest pleasure to play on it."—Sir Edward Elgar.

STEINWEG

"Like all the instruments of the excellent house of Steinweg Nachf has afforded me the greatest pleasure."—Johan Brahams.



RICHD. LIPP

"The even and smooth flowing liquid Lipp piano. The best Upright Piano in the world."—T. Haig.

PIANO TUNINGS

The foundation of good health is good habits, and good health is the secret of long life. A piano may be said to be like a human being. If a piano forms the good habit of regular tunings, the instrument will enjoy good health, and piano health means long life to the piano and also a long life full of pleasure. We employ First class piano tuners; tuners skilled in their profession by diploma and experience, and who have had the necessary factory training also, not only to enable mechanical adjustment which a piano may happen to require from time to time during us, but who are able to build you a piano if wanted.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

DUNLOP TYRES

TRADE MARK.

Made Motoring possible, and are making Cyclecaring permanent.

The Engine gives the power,
The Dunlop Tyres give the Comfort.

DUNLOP tools and accessories are the finest procurable. All about them—prints and pictures—in Dunlop Tyre Handbook, post free on application.

THE DUNLOP RUBBER Co., Ld.

(Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry.)

3, Wallace Street, BOMBAY. 3, Mangoe Lane, CALCUTTA. 14, Baillie Street, COLOMBO. Cashmere Gate, DELHI. 188 c Mount Road, MADRAS.

DUNLOP SOLID TYRES FOR HEAVY COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.

COWPER & Co.

BEFORE SPENDING MONEY on glasses of any kind, even if only for the glare, it will be to your advantage to consult us.
We give you Free Services of our Ophthalmic Surgeon.
We warrant all our work to be perfect and furnish glasses at prices reasonable for First Class Work.

COWPER & CO.
Ophthalmic Opticians, next to Fort Fire Brigade Station,
77, Hornby Road.
BOMBAY.

A BLESSING
TO SUFFERERS OF URETHRAL DISCHARGES.
"GUNC" CURES WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANTAL OIL or any injurious INTERNAL Medicines PAINLESS POSITIVE cure in 3 days with instant relief, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.
Money returned if not cured.
OF ALL DEALERS.
D. Specific Co.,
FORT, MEDOWS STREET.

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.
A visit will pay you.

DANN & Co.,

Tailors and Outfitters
Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Branch:-Watson's Hotel
minutes.

RAI SAHEB Dr. K. C. DAS'S
HEALTH RESTORER
Distributed gratis & Post free to all
Apply to:—
SWASTHYA SAHAY PHARMACY
30-2. Harrison Road, Calcutta.

PAINTINGS IN OIL
OR
Water Colours, of subjects from Indian Mythology, Indian History, etc
Portraits in oils, water colours, or pastels.
Bromide enlargements coloured in oils, pastels or water colours.
Landscapes and paitnings of Indian characters—Book illustrations in black and white for half-tone blocks.
Also designs for book covers, etc.

A. H. MULLER,
121, Frere Road, 3rd Floor,
Opp. Temperance Hotel,
Fort, BOMBAY.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE

is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILL

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous system.
It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.
It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short, it supplies everything that a man should have.
Price: Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.
Write to-day:—Vaidya Shastri
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar, Kathiawar,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

GODREJ'S SAFES

Used by their Majesties when IN INDIA.
Highest Awards wherever exhibited.
By Appointment to H. E. the Governor.
Largest Safe Works IN INDIA.
Employing 500 men.

372 Safes of the value of nearly Rs. 85,000 supplied after a severe

FIRE TEST
TO
THE INDIAN POSTAL DEPT.

Godrej's Safes are used by—

H. I. M.'s Mint, Currency Office, Public Works Office, Improvement Trust, Municipality, High Court, Secretariat, Port Trust, General Post Office, G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, Native States, Jewellers, Yokohama, Alliance, Central, Eastern, Credit and other Banks, and all the Leading Commercial Firms in Bombay.

Write for Catalogue No. 10 to—

GODREJ & BOYCE
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Near Gas Works, Parel,
BOMBAY.

109, Frere Road, BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN (*Registered.*)
BEST INDIAN PAIN BALM
A Reliable Remedy for Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sprains, Weak joints, Sore Throats, Chest Colds, Cuts, Toothaches, etc., etc.
Thousands of Bottles are sold As. 8 only.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists in India.
Sample Tin one anna postage Stamp.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT,
Jehangeer Street, MADRAS.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY
THE FINE OLD WHISKY, CHOICE AND CHEAP

THE
BOMBAY PHOTO ENGRAVING Co
Photo Engravers & Designers
BEAUTIFUL & FAITHFUL REPRODUCTIONS BY OUR PERFECT HALF-TONE & THREE-COLOUR PROCESS
Wood & Metal Process
13, TAMRIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

PALMER
CORD TYRE

was First in the Senior Event: The Blue Riband of the Motor-Cycling World.

The triumph of the Palmer is increased by the fact that out of 84 starters only four machines were fitted with Palmer Cord Tyres, all of which were bought in the ordinary course, and no inducement whatever was offered either to the rider or manufacturer to fit them.

Mr. Wood used the same pair of tyres throughout the race; unlike other competitors, he was not stopped once by tyre trouble.

For full particulars apply to your dealer or to:—

Messrs. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,

Brigade Road, BANGALORE. 1, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY. East Street; POONA.

Telepone No. 2720. Telegraphic address "WILLINGTON CYCLISTS."

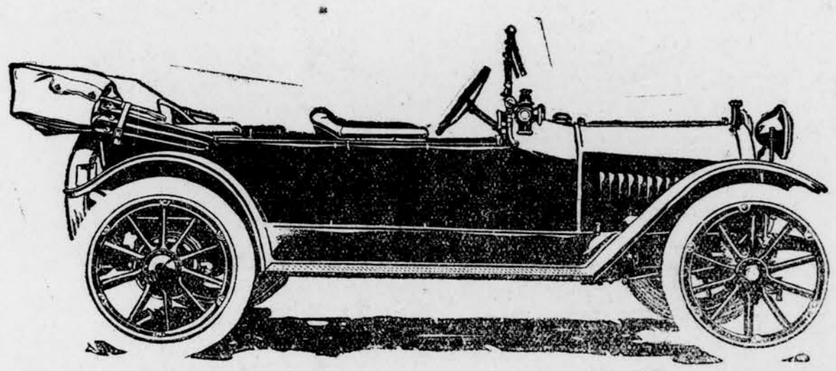
Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

HUPMOBILE

4 Cyl. 15-18 H. P. with Torpedo body fully equipped, ready for the road.

FOR Rs. 4,100

is Surely the finest Value in the World.



A CHEAP YET A HIGH GRADE CAR
WHEN BUYING A CAR.

Before making up your mind, please try the

HUPMOBILE

A trial run will convince you of its many good qualities.

AGENTS :—

THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR & ELECTRIC Co., Ltd.,

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE: "1717." TELEGRAM: "DIAMOTO".

Printed and published by A. P. Brewin, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.